

**Proposed Oil and Gas Lease Sale  
in the Diapir Field  
(Sale 71)**

***Public Hearings***

**Barrow**

**1982**

1                   BEFORE THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2                               DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

3                                   ALASKA OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OFFICE

4  
5 In re: Draft Environmental Impact                   )  
6       Statement on proposed oil                   )  
7       and gas leasing in the                    )  
8       Diapir Field (proposed sale 71).        )  
9    )

10 Hearing date: February 2, 1982

11                               TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING PROCEEDINGS

12                               ESTHER WUNNICKE, Hearing Officer

13   Presbyterian Church  
14   Barrow, Alaska  
15   February 2, 1982  
16   1:30 o'clock p.m.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

H.O.: I'd like to welcome you to a hearing that's being conducted by the Department of the Interior. I'm Esther Wunnicke, manager of the Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office, and I've been designated to chair the hearing. The purpose of the hearing is to receive views and comments and suggestions relating to the draft environmental impact statement on the proposed oil and gas lease offering in the Diapir Field in the Beaufort Sea. This document was prepared by the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, and this hearing is for the purpose of providing the opportunity to receive comments from public and private representatives in order to fully evaluate the potential effects of a proposed lease offering in the Diapir Field on the human, coastal and marine environments in this area. There are hearings also to be held this week in Nuiqsut, Kaktovik, Fairbanks and Anchorage. The official reporter for the hearing is Susan Million, who is seated at my left, to your right. She'll be making a verbatim transcript of the hearing, and everything that is spoken while the hearing is in session will be recorded by her. So to assure a complete and accurate record of the hearing, it's necessary that only one person speak at a time and that the rest of us remain as quiet as possible while that person is speaking. This is not an adversary proceeding, the parties presenting their views are not under oath, but the presentation

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1 should be relevant and should be supported by pertinent data.  
2 The speakers will be questioned only if a member of the hearing  
3 panel wishes to clarify facts or to obtain additional informa-  
4 tion, and any questions that might be asked by members of the  
5 panel should not be construed as indicating any predetermined  
6 position. The purpose of the hearing is for us to receive  
7 information and not to exchange views. The members of the panel  
8 are present to obtain as complete an understanding as possible  
9 of all of the views of interested parties. They're not present  
10 for the purpose of answering either factual or policy questions.  
11 The speakers will be called in the order in which they have  
12 been registered with Mrs. Yoesting at the back of the room, and  
13 if a speaker is not present when his or her name is called, then  
14 that name will be recalled at the end of the hearing list. But  
15 anyone who wishes to speak, whether or not they have already  
16 registered, should make themselves known to Mrs. Yoesting and  
17 -- and get on the list. We are trying to limit all the oral  
18 presentations to ten minutes, and as you begin your presentation  
19 we would appreciate very much your beginning your presentation  
20 with your name and address and occupation, and if you are  
21 representing a group or an agency or a corporation, to give us  
22 the name of the -- of the group that you represent. If you have  
23 a prepared copy, written copy of your testimony, we'd appreciate  
24 having a copy for the use of -- of the reporter. But whether  
25 or not you have a written copy, your remarks will be recorded as

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1 they are given. We would also ask you to give three copies of  
2 any prepared testimony to Ms. Gottlieb, who is seated here in  
3 the front row. She is the chief of our environmental assess-  
4 ment division in the Alaska OCS Office, and that will assist her  
5 staff in incorporating your comments and responding to them in  
6 the final environmental impact statement that will be published  
7 as a sequel to this. If, after you've testified, you wish to  
8 submit additional written testimony, please provide that material  
9 also and it will be marked as an exhibit. Even though you may  
10 not have read it into the record, it will become a part of the  
11 complete record. The Department of the Interior will also  
12 accept written comments and statements from parties who prefer  
13 not to testify orally but to make their testimony in written  
14 form or supplemental testimony to what you may have given here,  
15 and you may address those comments and statements to me, to the  
16 manager of the Alaska OCS Office, Bureau of Land Management,  
17 Post Office Box 1159, Anchorage, Alaska, 99510. And we seem to  
18 be the -- one of the first participants in the nine-digit zip  
19 code: 995101159. You have until February 12th to submit those  
20 written comments and statements, and all written comments and  
21 statements that are received on time will be included, as I say,  
22 as a part of the hearing record and will be given the same  
23 consideration as oral statements that are presented at the  
24 hearings. However, because of the shortness of our schedule,  
25 comments that are received after February 12th, unfortunately,

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1 cannot be a part of that hearing record. You may obtain copies  
2 of the transcript by making arrangements with the court reporter.  
3 What we intend to do today is to proceed until approximately  
4 three o'clock, take a brief break, reconvene, proceed until  
5 five o'clock, take a brief break, reconvene, proceed until  
6 seven, at which time we'll take an hour break and return at  
7 eight o'clock to hear people this evening who may not be able  
8 to come during the afternoon hours. I would request that there  
9 be no display of approval or disapproval or applause from the  
10 audience while the hearing is going on. I'd like to introduce  
11 my fellow panel members. To my far right is Mr. Jerry Reid, who  
12 is representing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and also  
13 representing the Assistant Secretary for Parks, Wildlife --  
14 for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, I'm sorry. On my immediate right  
15 is Mr. Ralph Ainger, representing the Bureau of Land Management  
16 from Washington, D.C., and also representing the Assistant  
17 Secretary for Land and Water. And to my left is Mr. Barry  
18 Boudreau, representing the Minerals Management Service. Before  
19 we begin, do any of the panel members wish to make a statement?  
20 All right. The first name I have listed is Mr. Othniel Oomittuk.

21 MR. OOMITTUK: Yes.

22 H.O.: Okay.

23 COURT REPORTER: Could you have everyone spell  
24 their names, please?

25 H.O.: It would help the recorder if you would

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1 spell your name, also, please.

2 MR. OOMITTUK: Good afternoon, panel. My name  
3 is Othniel Oomittuk, O-t-h-n-i-e-l, O-o-m-i-t-t-u-k.

4 H.O.: Thank you.

5 MR. OOMITTUK: I am the Deputy Director of the  
6 North Slope Borough Conservation and Environmental Protection  
7 Office. I am pleased to be here today and present the views of  
8 our department concerning the Diapir Field draft environmental  
9 impact statement and proposed oil and gas lease sale 71. In our  
10 testimony we will direct our comments toward the special concerns  
11 of our department, the environment and its conservation and  
12 protection. The environment and its conservation and protection.  
13 Our testimony is divided into several parts. First, we will  
14 present some general comments about the proposed action, sale  
15 71, and our recommendation to delay the sale. Second, we will  
16 discuss the go -- go -- go-ahead alternatives, number four, five,  
17 six and seven. Next, we will present our views on cumulative  
18 impacts and seasonal drilling limits, followed by our conclu-  
19 sions. Delay the sale: First, we would like to note that we  
20 think this draft environmental impact statement is an improvement  
21 over the 1979 Beaufort Sea draft environmental impact statement.  
22 To us, though, the conclusion one reaches after analyzing this  
23 document is even more definite than in the case of the 1979 doc-  
24 ument, and that conclusion is this: The environmental impacts  
25 of the proposed action are so large and so serious that the only

1 safe course of action is to adopt alternate two or alternate  
2 three, which cancel the sale or delay the sale. Since we are  
3 convinced that exploration or development in the Beaufort Sea  
4 cannot be safely conducted in the future, we believe that alter-  
5 nate three, delay the sale, is the prudent course of action that  
6 the government should take. We do not agree with the draft  
7 environmental impact statement conclusion that the delay will  
8 only postpone impacts. While this is undoubtedly true in general,  
9 logic tells us that technology improvements should take place  
10 during such a delay, so as to reduce certain impacts. For  
11 example, we have no reason to doubt the oil industry's promise  
12 that they will be even better at oil spill prevention and clean-  
13 up in the future compared to now, or in 1980 compared to 1985,  
14 for example. Also, our understanding of endangered species,  
15 particularly the bowhead, will be better after a delay. The  
16 impacts to the bowhead from the proposed action may be less or  
17 more after a delay, but certainly we will have a better under-  
18 standing of those impacts, and we certainly -- we will be able  
19 to plan better, we of the local government, as well as state and  
20 federal government and industries. Second, with respect to  
21 delaying the sale, we would like to note that many of the con-  
22 cerns raised in the 1979 Beaufort D.E.I.S. hearings are still  
23 largely unresolved. These same concerns were also raised in the  
24 recent round of hearings conducted by the Alaska Departmental  
25 -- Department of Natural Resources concerning seasonal drilling

1 limits in the Beaufort Sea, whether these limits should be  
2 dropped, extended or modified. Of special concern to the Envi-  
3 ronmental Protection Office are the following: Number one, oil  
4 spills; two, noise; number three, ice hazards; and four, arctic  
5 weather and climate. The last two items are aspects of our  
6 North Slope environment, and our concern has to do with the oil  
7 industry's ability to deal -- ability to deal with them. For  
8 example, preventing oil spill or preventing the timely and effi-  
9 cient clean-up of an oil spill after it has secured. (ph) Both  
10 oil spills and noise, as by-product of the proposed action,  
11 effect our environment, principally the bowhead and other marine  
12 mammals and the marine and coastal environment in general. These  
13 concerns of ours and the impact of the proposed actions are  
14 well-documented in the Diapir draft environmental impact state-  
15 ment, and the only prudent action, we believe, is to delay the  
16 sale. Al -- Alternatives: The North Slope Borough Environmental  
17 Protection Office believes that alternatives four, five, six or  
18 seven to the proposed action are inadequate, in the event alter-  
19 native three is not chosen. These alternatives individually  
20 identify groups of blocks which if deleted could reduce impacts.  
21 Specifically, we note from the D.E.I.S. that if alternate four  
22 was chosen there would be no reduction in estimated reserves.  
23 Since that is the case, and since alternative four would delete  
24 blocks where ice hazards are high, we request that this alterna-  
25 tive be combined with all other alternatives, that is, these

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1 blocks should be deleted regardless of what action is finally  
2 taken. Alternative six also involve blocks where few reserves  
3 are estimated, only ninety million barrels of oil. Therefore,  
4 for the same reason that applied to alternative four, the blocks  
5 in alternative six should be deleted regard -- regardless of  
6 what action is finally taken. Finally, both alternative five  
7 and six involve significant environmental impacts, so the dele-  
8 tion of the blocks involved here would be wise, in our view.  
9 This is especially true in the case of alternative five, the  
10 Cape Halkett deletion, as noted in the D.E.I.S. In addition,  
11 there are non-environmental reasons for deleting the blocks of  
12 alternative six, such as those related -- relating to exploration  
13 and development in the area far removed from the existing  
14 Prudhoe and Kuparuk area. Cumulative impacts: Cumulative  
15 environmental impacts are extremely important to our department.  
16 In fact, we believe that without including them an analysis  
17 of the impacts of the proposed action by itself is meaningless.  
18 We feel that if cumulative impacts of a particular type are  
19 unacceptable, then the impacts from the proposed action of  
20 that particular type are unacceptable by definition. For example,  
21 quoting from page 175, "Even though the proposed exploratory  
22 activities from sale 71 would be -- only contribute a minor  
23 portion of the total impact -- total cumulative impact." To the  
24 bowhead, if these cumulative impacts are unacceptably high, then  
25 the impacts of sale 71 are also unacceptably high by definition.

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1 The view of the Environmental Protection Office on this issue  
2 may be considered unduly conservative, but we know of no other  
3 way to prevent cumulative impacts. In fact, we believe the  
4 final E.I.S. should contain a strengthened and highlighted  
5 treatment of cumulative impacts, compared to that presented in  
6 the draft E.I.S. Seasonal drilling limits: If our recommendation  
7 of alternate three is not chosen, we would urge that seasonal  
8 drilling limits be imposed as a stipulation. As we recently  
9 testified before the state Department of Natural Resources, we  
10 believe these limits must continue for two basic reasons: Number  
11 one, spring or fall oil spill can be (sic) cleaned up effectively,  
12 and, number two, bowhead whales may be severely impacted, es-  
13 pecially in the fall. In conclusion, the risk of oil spill is  
14 high in the Beaufort Sea. In fact, we feel they may be higher  
15 than presented in the draft environmental impact statement,  
16 especially if the experience in harsh environments such as the  
17 North Sea and the Canadian Beaufort was drawn on to calculate  
18 oil spill rates, rather than O.C.S. operation in temperate  
19 latitude such as the Gulf of Mexico. These risks are compounded  
20 by the difficulties in cleaning up oil spill in the arctic  
21 marine environment, especially during breakup or freeze-up.  
22 The most significant impact from oil spill and from such things  
23 as noise generated by industry activity will be felt by the  
24 bowhead whale. There will be the direct impact on the whale  
25 itself and the indirect impact on the Inupiat Eskimo culture, as

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1 others are testifying to in these hearings, if sale 71 proceeds.  
2 The North Slope Borough Environmental Protection Office there-  
3 fore requests that the sale be delayed; that is, alternative  
4 three should be adopted. In addition, we request that seasonal  
5 drilling limits in the Beaufort Sea be continued, at the very  
6 least in the critical fall period. This complete our testimony.  
7 We thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the  
8 North Slope Borough Environmental Protection Office.

9 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Oomittuk. Any questions or  
10 comments to Mr. Oomittuk?

11 MR. BOUDREAU: Yes, I -- I have one question.  
12 Could you expand on your recommendation for a seasonal drilling  
13 restriction as to what time period you have in mind for that  
14 recommendation?

15 MR. OOMITTUK: I think the -- the season drilling  
16 that was adopted for a two-year period should be continued...

17 MR. BOUDREAU: Consistent with the (ph)...

18 MR. OOMITTUK: ...without any state change.

19 MR. BOUDREAU: ...Beaufort -- joint Beaufort sale?

20 MR. OOMITTUK: Right.

21 MR. BOUDREAU: Same restrictions?

22 MR. OOMITTUK: Right.

23 MR. BOUDREAU: Thank you.

24 H.O.: Any other questions? Thank you very much.  
25 I would -- would say at this time that we have present Mrs. Alice

1 Solomon, who is available to interpret for anyone who wishes to  
2 testify in Inupiat. We would request that most testimony be  
3 given in English, but if -- if you must testify in Inupiat, Mrs.  
4 Solomon will be happy to translate for you. Did Mr. Gefvert  
5 come in? Okay. Mr. Lee Gefvert?

6 LEE GEFVERT

7 testified as follows:

8 MR. GEFVERT: Here's a fourth copy, if you want  
9 to see it.

10 H.O.: Okay. Thank you.

11 MR. GEFVERT: Madam Chairman and Panel Members:  
12 My name is Lee Gefvert. I am here to testify on behalf of  
13 Atlantic Richfield Company in support of the proposed Sale 71  
14 in the Diapir Field. I work for the ARCO Exploration Company as  
15 an engineer in special projects supporting exploration activities.  
16 During the ten years I have lived in Alaska, I have worked full-  
17 time in offshore operational and engineering areas. I have been  
18 employed by ARCO Exploration Company and its prior companies  
19 for thirty-two years and have worked continuously in the oil  
20 industry since 1946, specializing in oil and gas producing  
21 operations and supporting engineering. Atlantic Richfield  
22 Company congratulates the Bureau of Land Management on the  
23 material presented in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
24 for the proposed Sale Number 71 in the Diapir Field. In com-  
25 parison to earlier draft environmental impact statements for

1 sales in the Alaska OCS, considerable progress has been shown in  
2 clarity of presentation of worst case environmental situations,  
3 and also in the presentation of average case situations in the  
4 different areas of the Sale 71. In the interest of further  
5 clarifying the impact statement, Atlantic Richfield Company has  
6 several comments about the presentation of oil spill data. ARCO  
7 suggests that the published oil spill statistics for the Cook  
8 Inlet during the 1971-1981 period be tabulated in the final  
9 environmental impact statement. These statistics would show  
10 those readers who are not trained statisticians the level of  
11 performance of industry in the ice infested environment of the  
12 Cook Inlet in minimizing the number and size of oil spills.  
13 These statistics would show industry spillage of less than one  
14 barrel per million barrels of crude oil produced during a pro-  
15 duction history of over 530,000,000 barrels of crude oil. This  
16 tabulation would also show that the average spill had a volume  
17 of less than five barrels or 200 gallons. The industry is  
18 proud of this record and is working steadily to improve it  
19 further. The published oil spill statistics of the Prudhoe Bay  
20 oil field should also be tabulated even though it is an on-land  
21 operation. These statistics would show the casual reader that  
22 one barrel of oil is spilled per 3.8 million barrels of oil  
23 produced and that the average spill has a volume of less than  
24 eight barrels or 325 gallons. These statistics cover a pro-  
25 duction history of 1 billion, 800 million barrels of crude oil.

1 ARCO believes that these statistics are representative of what  
2 might be anticipated in oil field production in the Beaufort  
3 Sea. The Prudhoe Bay oil field operation is from gravel pads  
4 located on a sea of tundra which is analagous to gravel islands  
5 in the Beaufort Sea. The oil spill statistics from exploratory  
6 wells drilled in American OCS waters in the last ten years also  
7 has a very commendable record. Since oil produced in the Beau-  
8 fort Sea would be transported by the Trans Alaska Pipeline  
9 System and its associated tankers, ARCO feels that only their  
10 oil spill record should be used to determine transportation  
11 hazards. This system has handled over two billion barrels to  
12 date, producing a commendable record relative to oil spills.  
13 The industry thrust in training, equipment and operational  
14 procedures is to not have oil spills. There is a saying in the  
15 industry that the most expensive oil that the industry produces  
16 is that oil which is spilled. In the unlikely event there is  
17 an oil spill, industry has state of the art equipment stored in  
18 the ABSORB warehouse on the North Slope at Deadhorse ready for  
19 use. Over five million barrels have been spent to date for  
20 equipment, in training and in the development of techniques that  
21 are compatible with the environment to cope with an oil spill  
22 situation in every season of the year. I next want to talk  
23 about the proposed drilling season restriction. ARCO recognizes  
24 that the bowhead whale needs to be protected during the westward  
25 migration in September and October, since its migration route

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skirts the northern edge of the proposed Sale 71 area. Evidence from opera- -- observations made in whale behavior in the Canadian Beaufort Sea show that noise emanating from a non-moving source at levels associated with drilling activity does not significantly disturb them. The only purpose of a drilling restriction in the OCS Sale 71 area is to protect the bowhead whale in the very unlikely event that an oil spill of a significant size will occur at the same time as the bowhead whale passes by the area proposed to be leased. The capability of the bowhead whale to avoid an oil slick is currently unknown, even though it is known that they are very adept at navigating in an ice infested sea. The bowhead whale's level of tolerance for spilled crude oil is also unknown at the current time. If scientific evidence exists to support the drilling restriction, Atlantic Richfield Company wants whatever drilling restriction imposed to be in place for a finite period of perhaps two years. At that time the restriction should be reviewed in light of knowledge that is now being accumulated at an accelerated pace on this elusive animal. It is hoped that information on the spilled oil avoidance and tolerance to spilled crude oil by the bowhead can be found to be such that any restriction can be allowed to end. As stated earlier, the purpose of the restriction is to protect the bowhead in the event of a significant oil spill. It is obviously not a purpose of the restriction to eliminate all drilling during this time period. Atlantic Richfield Company

1 strongly feels that whatever drilling restriction is imposed,  
2 that it should also be flexible in nature. An example of  
3 flexibility is to be allowed to continue to drill to a depth  
4 above an expected hydrocarbon horizon during the drilling  
5 restriction period after the first exploratory well in the area  
6 has defined a target horizon. This flexibility can be accomplished  
7 on a case by case basis administratively through the U.S.G.S.  
8 without compromising the proprietary nature of the data. There  
9 are other examples as well that could be administratively  
10 worked through the U.S.G.S. that would serve to reduce the  
11 financial impact of a drilling restriction without impacting the  
12 purpose of the proposed drilling restriction. On technology:  
13 The technology has been developed to safely drill and produce  
14 all of the selected tracts in the sale area. Giant strides in  
15 the application of the developed technology is being made in the  
16 Canadian Beaufort Sea. Dome Petroleum is currently drilling  
17 from a gravel island installed in water about 75 feet deep.  
18 This approaches the maximum depth of water found in the proposed  
19 lease sale. And for your reference, the name of the island is  
20 Tarsuit, T-a-r-s-u-i-t. In summary, the Atlantic Richfield  
21 Company feels that the oil industry can safely operate in the  
22 entire OCS Sale 71 area with no tract deletions and without  
23 significant harm to the environment. If a drilling restriction  
24 is required, it should be flexible in nature and of a finite  
25 length. This flexibility should be available for minimum

1 disruption to the oil industry while still providing protection  
2 to the endangered bowhead whale. I want to thank the panel for  
3 this opportunity to address it on these matters of concern to  
4 Atlantic Richfield Company and am available to answer your  
5 questions. Thank you.

6 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Gefvert.

7 MR. REID: Yeah, I have....

8 H.O.: Mr. Reid.

9 MR. REID: ...I have a question, Mr. Gefvert.  
10 On the -- on the proposed -- proposed seasonal drilling stipu-  
11 lation, which is September 1 through October 31st, do I under-  
12 stand that ARCO feels that that's not quite flexible enough  
13 and would like to have this non-hydrocarbon zone drilling to  
14 continue during that period?

15 MR. GEFVERT: Yes, within that two month period.

16 MR. REID: Okay. Thank you.

17 H.O.: Any other questions? Okay. Thank you  
18 very much.

19 MR. GEFVERT: You're welcome.

20 H.O.: Mr. Charlie Edwardsen. Thank you for  
21 waiting.

22 CHARLIE EDWARDSSEN

23 testified as follows:

24 MR. EDWARDSSEN: My name is Charlie Edwardsen,  
25 Senior, from Point Barrow. And all the -- all the facts that I



1 -- that my -- my brother had spoke well about it, but some --  
2 some felt that -- like what they said, that they can build an  
3 ice island out there and drill on it. But they can build an  
4 ice island -- an ice island, but I think the ice island can't  
5 hold. (indiscernible) ice -- ice islands even built out there.  
6 You -- you've heard about the ice island that ARCO built before.  
7 It just crumbled. And -- and I think that's not very -- not  
8 very safe. And see, like we heard about the oil spills they  
9 had, what amount. That's -- that's crude oil. And they didn't  
10 -- he didn't even mention the oil spills in diesel they had. I  
11 was trapping up there. I was under ARCO. I was trapping. They  
12 -- they hired me to trap and I trapped. And I saw a tanker tip  
13 over alongside the road. I don't know how many thousands, maybe  
14 a couple -- five thousand gallon tanker. It tipped right over  
15 right down by the dock. They didn't get all that oil out of the  
16 ground. They didn't even burn it right there. It was in the  
17 fall time, during ship season. (ph) And it went -- it -- the  
18 water took it out. It was pretty rainy. Most of it went out  
19 -- on out the bay. And also, I was -- when I was trapping up  
20 at Foggy Island, I don't know what company was that, they had  
21 platters, big platters on the -- on the beach, and them platters  
22 was full. And one guy with a dozer came along and he ripped the  
23 end off the platter. And this -- instead of reporting it, he  
24 covered it up, and I wonder how much of that platter went out.  
25 And like that, see, are birds, are ducks. There won't be any

1 ducks left in this country. See, the -- the ducks migrate and  
2 the birds migrate clear to Japan. And now the Japan -- Japanese  
3 -- some of these (indiscernible) say, "We don't seen any more  
4 brands." It's gonna be all gone down in there. And the -- the  
5 nesting areas of wild -- wild flower -- fowls, like the eider ducks,  
6 they nest on islands where there's sand. Eider ducks don't hardly  
7 nest on ground. They nest on -- on sand. And see, we won't  
8 be able to see them if they start -- they won't -- they won't  
9 be nesting there any more. They'll find a place -- some place  
10 to nest or they'll be gone, too. Like the stellar (ph) eiders and th  
11 phalaropes (ph), they're gone, and I think Fish and Game ought  
12 to know about it, if they study it, about 'em. There used to  
13 -- this shoreline used to be covered with stellar eiders along the  
14 shore from coast to coast. I haven't even seen them.

15 H.O.: What was the other, besides the (simul-  
16 taneous speech)...

17 MR. EDWARDSSEN: Phalarope. (ph). There used to  
18 be millions. You don't hardly see them any more. The whole  
19 shoreline used to be covered every time in the fall. And you  
20 don't see them inland where they nest. And that's a lot of  
21 things -- what I think happened. And also they -- the salmon.  
22 The oil comes -- are using some of -- a chem- -- some chemical.  
23 If they have an oil spill, they'll -- they'll have it with their  
24 drilling mud. That's -- that'll -- that'll sink the oil down,  
25 crude oil down. And once that -- once they -- if they use

1 that chemical, that's gonna -- I don't think there will be any  
2 shrimps or no fish, and that is -- the current takes -- takes  
3 -- carries that all over. And our current goes clear -- clear  
4 out to (indiscernible) Greenland and goes right down to this  
5 Pacific Ocean, like that ice island we had, and that's how far  
6 the current moves around. And I'm real concerned of the game  
7 that's on this -- on this continent, and also the -- on the --  
8 where -- where the -- where the fish is. And our biggest  
9 industry for the people of the United States and us around in  
10 Alaska, I think, is fish. If we lose that, I don't know what  
11 we're gonna live on, especially around in the Arctic. We've got  
12 nothing to chew on. That's right. We don't -- we -- the only  
13 -- the only depth of thaw we get is about six -- six inches on  
14 tundra. Can you plant any potatoes on that? Can you plant any-  
15 thing on that, on something like that, in just about two months  
16 of summer long. And -- and I'm real concerned about what's  
17 going on, drilling offshore. I -- I think if they -- if they're  
18 figuring on drilling, they ought to build a pad, where they  
19 mention right here, on sixteen to a hundred and thirty feet, see  
20 what's gonna happen with it. And I think it's just gonna go  
21 under ice. The ice -- the ice flows so tremendous. It's not  
22 like the ice down where -- where they're drilling right now.  
23 That ice is just -- just a thin layer of ice, and anybody -- any  
24 ice breaker or any -- they can't tip that drilling rig over.  
25 That's -- that's not very -- that hasn't -- not hardly any

1 pressure. Around here -- I'm -- I'm gonna mention a station  
2 we had -- we build. This place had a concrete floor and steel  
3 piling. It's inside of the Beaufort Sea up here. They call it  
4 Pile (ph) 3. We build that building. I drilled the pilings.  
5 They were 16 feet deep, 8-inch steel, and a cement floor. Inside  
6 the Barrier Islands the ice came and knocked that floor off.  
7 That's how much pressure, just inside the Barrier Island...

8 H.O.: Where was it located?

9 MR. EDWARDSSEN: Pile -- Pile 3. That's Loman  
10 (ph) Point. And we build that building, and I was on it,  
11 drilling the -- the pilings on there, 16 feet. And -- and  
12 these -- the floor was cemented right onto these pilings, but  
13 they didn't hold the ice, thin -- thin ice. And I guess they  
14 might have (indiscernible) of it, too.

15 H.O.: When did this happen? When did that...

16 MR. EDWARDSSEN: I don't know what -- what year  
17 it really happened, but I've seen a show on it. And that way  
18 -- see, he mentioned that every -- everything sounds real good.  
19 And how about them two rigs down in Norway, got tipped over?  
20 What do -- what do you think of them two? They tipped -- just  
21 a storm, no ice. (indiscernible) the current caved away the --  
22 the construction on the bottom and the wind tipped 'em over.  
23 And I think it's -- the ocean is a hazard, myself, because I  
24 -- I've been up here all my life and I know the pressure of the  
25 ice. When it start moving in the -- in the springtime, there's

1 nothing can stop it. And there -- also there's not a piece that's  
2 solid bigger than maybe 40 by 100. It's all -- it all crumbles,  
3 and you can hear it just like thunder when the wind is blowing.  
4 And there's no man can stand that. I -- I'd like to see -- I --  
5 I'll call it a suicide case if they were -- run into that.  
6 Thank you.

7 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Edwardsen. You might want  
8 to talk with Mr. Gefvert, because I think that the ice island  
9 you were speaking of was one that was -- got built by Exxon  
10 rather than ARCO, so...

11 MR. EDWARDSSEN: ARCO. (ph)

12 H.O.: And as I understood, Mr. Gefvert's testi-  
13 mony had to do with gravel islands.

14 MR. EDWARDSSEN: Um-hum. Gravel -- gravel islands,  
15 they can try that, too, but -- but if the ice comes, it'll -- if  
16 it don't shear it, it'll go over, it'll go over. If it's not  
17 big enough, it'll come right over it. And the ice -- where  
18 there's a lot of pressure, the ice will pile up at least maybe  
19 150 to 200 feet high and it keeps going. And that -- that's  
20 how -- how it is. When that ice starts moving, there's a lot of  
21 ice, and it don't slow down either. Thank you.

22 H.O.: Thank you. Any other questions or comments  
23 to Mr. Edwardsen? Thank you, Mr. Edwardsen. Noah Itta?

24 NOAH ITTA

25 testified as follows:

1 MR. ITTA: My name is Noah Itta, but I gotta  
2 have help.

3 H.O.: All right. Will you spell your last  
4 name, please?

5 MR. ITTA: I-t-t-a.

6 H.O.: Are you Brenda's father?

7 MR. ITTA: Yes.

8 H.O.: Okay. Go ahead with your testimony and  
9 then Mrs. Solomon will translate for us.

10 (Mr. Itta and Mrs. Solomon speak Inupiat)

11 MRS. SOLOMON: He, Noah Itta, is concerned and  
12 wants to find out what this hearing is really -- what it really  
13 means, because he has heard about the -- the people that want  
14 to start drilling and wants to stop whaling, and he is concerned  
15 about the drilling and he wants to find out just what this  
16 hearing is all about. In the past they have been told before  
17 about the whale -- whaling that is being, you know, endangered,  
18 I think.

19 H.O.: Endangered species?

20 MRS. SOLOMON: For whaling, yes.

21 H.O.: Um-hum. Can you explain to him that it's  
22 -- it's a hearing to take any knowledge that he has that would  
23 help us to do a better job in putting before the Secretary of  
24 the Interior the risks of -- of offshore leasing with respect  
25 to the animals or the people?

1 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Itta speak Inupiat)

2 MRS. SOLOMON: He wants to find out if this is  
3 just account of whaling -- about the whaling or if it's about the  
4 drilling.

5 H.O.: It's about proposed offshore drilling in  
6 the Harrison Bay area, and -- and this document, what we're  
7 taking testimony in, tries to set forth the consequences, if --  
8 if it is decided to go ahead and lease in that area.

9 MRS. SOLOMON: If you could make it shorter.  
10 I can't remember...

11 H.O.: I know. I'm sorry.

12 MRS. SOLOMON: ...all of that.

13 H.O.: Okay.

14 MRS. SOLOMON: If you'll repeat?

15 H.O.: Has he -- has he had this document  
16 explained to him or has he looked at it at all?

17 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Itta speak Inupiat)

18 MRS. SOLOMON: He just wants to find out what  
19 -- if -- if they really are deciding to drill.

20 H.O.: This -- this is what helps the Secretary  
21 of the Interior decide whether or not to drill or whether or  
22 not to delay drilling, or -- or how to offer leases for drilling.  
23 That's what the purpose of this is.

24 (Mrs. Solomon speaks Inupiat)

25 MRS. SOLOMON: If I miss anything, anybody who

1 understands (simultaneous speech)...

2 H.O.: Mrs. Solomon...

3 MRS. SOLOMON: ...if I leave some interesting  
4 parts out.

5 H.O.: Mrs. Solomon, you might say to him that  
6 what would be most helpful to us, if he has knowledge from his  
7 own experience or -- or from other sources that would be help-  
8 ful to the Secretary in making up his mind whether to lease and  
9 where to lease for oil, that would be very helpful from Mr. Itta.

10 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Itta speak Inupiat)

11 MRS. SOLOMON: He said (speaks Inupiat) -- excuse  
12 me. (laughter) Excuse me.

13 H.O.: That's okay. Not much I can understand...

14 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Itta speak Inupiat)

15 H.O.: I wish I could understand you.

16 MRS. SOLOMON: I'm reading my translation. I  
17 was supposed to have somebody here to translate (simultaneous  
18 speech). He said when he learned about drilling, the first  
19 time he learned, he didn't know -- he never heard about it when  
20 he was living -- he lived in Barrow and also east, a hundred  
21 miles away from Barrow, when he was small. There were hardly  
22 any white people at that time. And he said when he was growing  
23 up he was -- they were having hard time of making living meet,  
24 you know, just living on hunting and all that. He said their  
25 parents had hardship in those years. And later on when he got --



1 was able to work, got older, then the white people came and  
2 started offering better -- better jobs -- I mean jobs, and  
3 living -- living got easier (indiscernible), and they were given  
4 some jobs, and the white people, some of them were willing to  
5 help the Eskimo people out.

6 (Mr. Itta speaks Inupiat)

7 MRS. SOLOMON: He said that these last few years  
8 he has problem now working because of -- he's not retired yet --  
9 I mean retiring age, but he's got poor health. Because of his  
10 health, he's having hard time trying to make things meet. He  
11 said this thing started after the pipeline got built. Every --  
12 everything has gone up in prices, prices have gone -- skyrocketed  
13 on anything. He is wondering if -- if it's for the pipeline  
14 that the prices have gone up or if it's for the drilling rigs  
15 that are high-priced. Are they trying to make them pay for  
16 these by making prices go -- go so high in every -- in every-  
17 thing? He -- he is -- he is saying that the Native people need  
18 white gas to go anywhere to hunt, because they don't use dog  
19 teams anymore. And the white gas is three to -- three to four  
20 gallons, is....

21 H.O.: Three to four dollars a gallon? Three  
22 to four dollars a gallon?

23 MR. ITTA: Yes.

24 MRS. SOLOMON: Three to four dollars?

25 MR. ITTA: Yeah.

1 MRS. SOLOMON: White gas is three to four dollars  
2 a gallon, and they can't resist from buying gas because it's  
3 the only way of traveling with their Skidoos that they can go  
4 hunting.

5 H.O.: So his concern is that additional drilling  
6 would -- would bring more change and higher prices with respect  
7 to his way of life, is that correct?

8 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Itta speak Inupiat)

9 MRS. SOLOMON: He is -- that is the reason he  
10 is against drilling to go on offshore on sea or ice. And he  
11 feels the prices will be that much higher if there should be  
12 an accident and because of -- drilling rigs (ph), they have  
13 accidents with their equipment. I think that's what he means.  
14 Then there will be, depending on people -- on prices. He's  
15 still talking about the...

16 H.O.: Um-hum.

17 MRS. SOLOMON: ...prices of everything going up.

18 H.O.: Um-hum.

19 (Mr. Itta speaks Inupiat)

20 MRS. SOLOMON: He said since -- since the  
21 drilling started, they -- the Alaska tax was taken off. He  
22 -- he feels that has helped him, when the Alaska tax was  
23 exempted.

24 H.O.: The Alaska income tax.

25 (Mr. Itta speaks Inupiat)

1 MRS. SOLOMON: He said even though they are  
2 fighting against drilling, the oil companies are still going  
3 ahead with that, with the drilling for oil. He is wondering,  
4 if the oil companies are going to drill, he would like to see  
5 the federal tax cut off. And he said when he -- when he was  
6 working, he used to take home only one-half of his paycheck,  
7 because rest of it go to taxes, and he said if the oil companies  
8 just wants to drill, he would like to see something come from  
9 the oil companies to help out with the people working by taking  
10 out federal income tax.

11 H.O.: I think that's beyond the scope of this  
12 hearing, but I think we understand what Mr. Itta's concerns  
13 are. And I'm going to suggest that, if he has time, when we --  
14 when -- when we take our break -- we have other people scheduled  
15 to testify -- that maybe he might like to chat with Marsha  
16 Bennett, who's on our staff and who has tried to cover these  
17 concerns in the environmental impact statement -- I mean this  
18 kind of concern -- with respect to -- to change. And you'll be  
19 happy to talk with Mr. Itta, wouldn't you?

20 (Mrs. Solomon speaks Inupiat)

21 H.O.: Is that satisfactory with you, Mr. Itta?

22 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Itta speak Inupiat)

23 MRS. SOLOMON: He said he knew that he shouldn't  
24 -- he shouldn't have mentioned federal tax, but he -- he had to  
25 say it because every year everything -- everything is going up

1 on sales, the price is going up every year, getting higher.

2 H.O.: That's true, and we understand that  
3 concern. Thank you very much. Does anyone else have any  
4 questions or -- or comments to Mr. Itta? And if you will talk  
5 with Mrs. Bennett, I'm sure that she can show him where she's  
6 tried to address those concerns in here. Thank you very much.  
7 Mr. Robert Harcharek? Did I pronounce your name correctly?  
8 Harcharek? I'm butchering it. Representing Ukpeagvik Inupiat  
9 Corporation.

10 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: He's not here.

11 H.O.: I see. Mr. Delbert Rexford?

12 DELBERT REXFORD

13 testified as follows:

14 MR. REXFORD: Good afternoon, panel.

15 H.O.: Thank you.

16 MR. REXFORD: My name is Delbert Rexford, and  
17 I'm a...

18 COURT REPORTER: Could he spell his last name,  
19 please?

20 MR. REXFORD: Spell my last name? R-e-x-f-o-r-d.  
21 This is not the first time that I, as an Inupiat, am expressing  
22 deep concern over offshore drilling on the Beaufort Sea, and I  
23 will not claim to know the E.I.S. of the -- I don't know how to  
24 pronounce that field.

25 H.O.: Diapir.

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1 MR. REXFORD: Okay. You pronounced it for me.  
2 Of that -- of that statement.

3 H.O.: Okay.

4 MR. REXFORD: I am a member of my father's  
5 whaling crew and I enjoy it. It is something that my children  
6 are learning to -- to enjoy and to live as their lifestyle. It  
7 is our overwhelming feeling that the whaling crew feeds hundreds  
8 of Inupiat people. It is a feeling that you cannot compare, to  
9 the agony of defeat and the thrill of victory, as the ABC Wide  
10 World of Sports network quotes during each presentation. We  
11 the Inupiat people of the Arctic region are a special breed of  
12 people. We as a nation have advanced along with modern tech-  
13 nology, yet we are able to maintain our status as a subsistence  
14 people. It is with deep sincerity I give you the following  
15 presentation. There are numerous social, economical and politi-  
16 cal impacts that the lease sale will have if it does occur.  
17 There will be positive as well as negative impacts. I do not  
18 fear the positive impact that the sale will have; however, I  
19 fear the negative impact that this lease sale will have. The  
20 positive impact on the social, economical and political affairs  
21 will be the availability of employment, funds for the home  
22 ruled North Slope Borough government for capital improvement  
23 projects, funds for -- for the state as well as the federal  
24 government. The negative impact this lease sale will have are  
25 numerous. There is the threat of the influx of outsiders who,

1 when able to outvote the Inupiat people, will dominate our home  
2 ruled government. In a speech by our late Abraham Lincoln on  
3 May 19, 1856, he stated: "The ballot is stronger than the bullet."  
4 And that is one of my many concerns, is that the opening of  
5 this field will bring outsiders in and we no longer will be the  
6 dominant society in the North Slope Borough. There is the  
7 threat of genocide, alcoholism increase, alcohol and drug related  
8 deaths. A major concern is the threat to the feeding grounds  
9 of our marine mammals, the migratory grounds of the whales.  
10 Quote: "How much testing bothers the whales, we don't know, but  
11 we're worried that it may drive them off their normal migrating  
12 path, a path that Inupiat whalers depend on," states Dr. Albert  
13 in the January 27, 1982, issue of the Tundra Times North Slope  
14 Borough Newsletter. If the whaling migratory route goes a  
15 different way, this will make it more difficult on the Inupiat  
16 people to keep their status as subsistence people. The Arctic  
17 Slope region is a culture of its own, separate and only compara-  
18 ble to other Arctic Slope regions. The great law of culture  
19 is, let each become all that he was created capable of being.  
20 I feel that at times the oil in- -- oil and gas industry has  
21 -- has put limitations on our culture due to their consistency  
22 -- consistency of -- of overriding our desires for not -- to  
23 let them go out to the Beaufort Sea and drill. When the United  
24 States government was formed, there were difficult times for all  
25 people. It is unfortunate that the United States government

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1 stole this land from the original owners. The United States  
2 government continues to steal whatever they desire from the  
3 human beings that show respect and love for the land, the sea,  
4 the air, the marine mammals, the waterfowl and the animals of  
5 our climate. On October 16th, 1854, in a speech by President  
6 Abraham Lincoln in Peoria, Illinois, the following is quoted:  
7 "No man is good enough to govern another man without that  
8 other's consent." At the same token, no culture is good enough  
9 to govern another culture with that -- without that other's  
10 consent. I feel that the -- the white culture is intruding  
11 on the culture that the Inupiat people have, because of their --  
12 of their desire to go out to the Beaufort Sea and -- and go  
13 offshore and drill. The State of Alaska and the oil industry  
14 continues to govern and dictate the future -- future of the  
15 Arctic Slope region and its inhabitants through the sale of  
16 oil and gas lease sales in the Arctic region. It is said, "There  
17 are no necessary evils in government; its evils exist only in  
18 its abuses. If it will confine itself to equal protection, and  
19 as heaven does it rains, showers its favors alike on the high  
20 and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified  
21 blessing." This was stated by President Andrew Jackson. We  
22 do not have the equal protection that the oil and gas industry  
23 has. We have seen the results of justice in the United States  
24 of America to the American Indian and to the Inupiat people  
25 in ANCSA. As a citizen of the United States of America, as

1 a concerned member of the Inupiat tribe of the native village  
2 of Barrow, I oppose any and all offshore drilling for any pur-  
3 pose, exploratory or otherwise, because it jeopardizes my life-  
4 style as a subsistence people and my children's future as sub-  
5 sistence people. I thank you for the opportunity to let me  
6 speak on behalf of myself and my family, because we will be  
7 impacted by this lease sale if it does go through.

8 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Rexford. Where do you --  
9 where do you get your mail at? Barrow or...

10 MR. REXFORD: Yes, I do.

11 H.O.: Any other mailing address -- I mean box  
12 number?

13 MR. REXFORD: Box 231, Barrow.

14 H.O.: Okay. Any comments or questions to Mr.  
15 Rexford? Thank you very much for your testimony.

16 MR. REXFORD: Thank you very much. I'll make  
17 copies. This is the only copy I have.

18 H.O.: Would you? We'd appreciate that.

19 MR. REXFORD: Yes. Yes, I'll make copies right  
20 away. Thank you.

21 H.O.: Thank you. Mr. Kersman Peetook? Mr.  
22 Peetook?

23 KERSMAN F. PEETOOK

24 testified as follows:

25 MR. PEETOOK: Good afternoon, panel.



1 H.O.: Your last name is spelled P-e-e-t-o-o-k?

2 MR. PEETOOK: O-o-k.

3 H.O.: Okay.

4 MR. PEETOOK: I'm from Wainwright. Wainwright,  
5 Alaska. And I'm commissioner for AWC. And my main point is  
6 that the food chains of the animals, if -- if -- maybe you can..  
7 (speaks Inupiat) My main point is the food chains...

8 H.O.: The food chain?

9 MR. PEETOOK: Um-hum.

10 H.O.: Of the...

11 MR. PEETOOK: Animals.

12 H.O.: Animals offshore?

13 MR. PEETOOK: Any kind of animals.

14 H.O.: Okay. Particularly whales?

15 MR. PEETOOK: Um-hum. (speaks Inupiat)

16 MRS. SOLOMON: His most concern is about the  
17 feeding, feeding habits and what they eat, of whales and the  
18 small fish. If -- and he is really against that, because that  
19 is where these species feed, that -- in areas up there where  
20 they're going to drill. And he is against the drilling because  
21 -- because of the food they eat. They -- if they have nothing  
22 to eat, then they'll disappear, the small mammals or fishes or  
23 birds will disappear.

24 H.O.: He's speaking of the Harrison Bay area  
25 in particular?

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1 MR. PEETOOK: Anywhere along the coast.

2 H.O.: Anywhere along the coast?

3 MR. PEETOOK: Yes. I've seen (speaks Inupiat)

4 MRS. SOLOMON: He said the whales and the wal-  
5 ruses and (indiscernible) seal will -- will no longer be around  
6 if they -- their feeding ground is damaged.

7 (Mr. Peetook speaks Inupiat)

8 MRS. SOLOMON: He is against this drilling be-  
9 cause of the species that will be endangered. He is against it  
10 before they find a way to remedy the spillage of oil.

11 (Mr. Peetook speaks Inupiat)

12 MRS. SOLOMON: He is against the drilling where  
13 -- where it is designated...

14 (Mr. Peetook and Mrs. Solomon speak Inupiat)

15 MRS. SOLOMON: He is against drilling around  
16 near Teshekpuk, because he knows there's strong current in that  
17 area and the ocean is deep. And way -- way out from offshore.

18 H.O.: How far?

19 MRS. SOLOMON: I mean...

20 H.O.: How far offshore?

21 MR. PEETOOK: It says over here it's about  
22 thirty -- thirty-seven miles south. If I'm right, that little  
23 block is about three miles, that little block.

24 H.O.: This -- this farthest...

25 MR. PEETOOK: Yes.

1 H.O.: ...point?

2 MR. REID: You -- you -- you feel that that's  
3 too far out, is that what you're saying?

4 MR. PEETOOK: That's what I was saying.

5 MR. REID: Okay.

6 (Mr. Peetook speaks Inupiat)

7 MRS. SOLOMON: He said that the ocean is deep  
8 and even sixteen feet is deep, and the -- the ice pressure is  
9 very strong, and he's against drilling before they can invent  
10 something to stop the accident of oil. He is really against  
11 that before they can find something to clean the oil spill,  
12 that's what he means.

13 (Mr. Peetook speaks Inupiat)

14 MRS. SOLOMON: He is con- -- he's always con-  
15 cerned whenever there's -- when he has to talk about the smallest  
16 of the little animals, from the very smallest to the bigger ones,  
17 because if the smaller animals that other animals feed on dis-  
18 appear, then the larger ones will also disappear. That's --  
19 that he says he's -- that he's concerned every time when there's  
20 a -- he has to speak. He's concerned about the very smallest  
21 animals.

22 H.O.: The little krill?

23 MR. PEETOOK: Thanks, thanks for your time.

24 Thank you.

25 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Peetook. Any comments or

1 questions? Thank you very much. The next person -- I realize  
2 we're running a bit late, but I think we'll make it up. The  
3 next person is Mr. Michael Jeffrey from Alaska Legal Services.

4 MR. JEFFREY: Thank you, Miss -- Madam Chairman.  
5 I prefer to speak later on, if I may. (ph)

6 H.O.: All right. Has Mr. Robert Harcharek come  
7 in? Let's take about a five-minute break and stand in recess for  
8 five minutes.

9 (Off record)

10 (On record)

11 H.O.: And the next witness is Arnold Brower,  
12 Junior. Thank you.

13 ARNOLD BROWER, JR.

14 testified as follows:

15 MR. BROWER: Good afternoon. My name is Arnold  
16 Brower, Junior, and I'm pretty familiar with the book. And --  
17 and I've made several testimonies on -- in reference to the  
18 book and what I have seen from testimonies from the oil companies  
19 on behalf of saving expense on oil and gas leasing in Anchorage  
20 and other places. I can concur with the statements that the  
21 North Slope Borough has made, but I want to emphasize more on  
22 the leasing areas in front of Hal- -- between Halkett and  
23 Oliktok area, because of the impact and -- that the ice has  
24 had in that area, and it's not known in a historical sense as  
25 far back as the inception of the State of Alaska, and that --

1 what technology that the industry has, it only has since it came  
2 to the North Slope. And that we -- I myself carried the history  
3 on my own behalf from -- since I was eight or nine years old,  
4 when I started as a whale crew member in my father's and my  
5 grandfather's whaling -- whaling crew, Al Hobson's and my  
6 father Arnold Brower, Senior's. The ice pressure is something  
7 that cannot be measured by any -- so far, that I have known,  
8 all technology that now research and the industry has on -- lack  
9 evidence of complete knowledge of what the ice pressure can do.  
10 For instance, that -- some years back ago, that some whaling  
11 crew were lost in sea by ice pressure ridges forming in front of  
12 their camp and it didn't appear like it was forming too much,  
13 so they stayed there. And while -- during this formation was  
14 going on and the pressure ridge was going not so much in the  
15 front, but they did not -- the people did not realize that the  
16 ridge -- pressure ridge was forming on the bottom side, on the  
17 subsurface of the ice. And this happened -- I'm pretty sure  
18 the -- the senior people have complete knowledge of the date  
19 and when this happened. But this is brought down to me through  
20 knowledge from my -- from my grandfather and my father, that  
21 these people were lost because when that pressure ridge on the  
22 sub- -- on the submerged ridge was forming, rather than piling  
23 up on top, was piling on the bottom. The -- it piled so much  
24 down there that it had to float up. Even if the ice was six  
25 feet thick, that thing cave in and came up maybe fifty yards or

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1 fifty feet back of the tent and folded up and turned the thing  
2 upsidedown, the whole ice ridge. And people that were -- some  
3 of them were still sleeping, some -- some that weren't sleeping,  
4 were lost with all of the equipment. These are some of the  
5 minor things -- some of the things that has not even been  
6 researched. The intense -- the saltwater fresh ice does not  
7 just have a medium pressure. The more compact it gets on the  
8 pressure ridge area, the more force that's developing, like a  
9 balloon that's gonna pop, and it'll give, not in just that area,  
10 but it'll give maybe from the shoreline area and push it up.  
11 And I fail to see -- I have read in the -- some of the pages in  
12 the Diapir Field Impact Statement that -- that ABSORB has some  
13 technology of cleaning up -- possibly cleaning up some oil  
14 spill that has -- contain it all. But when I listened to the  
15 last testimony that -- that they had -- I mean a brief argue  
16 or something, that went on in Anchorage, they failed to compre-  
17 hend or to give a foolproof cleanup technology in -- in just  
18 an ice -- a flat ice area. What I am envisioning right now is  
19 that an impossibility of even capping a broken rig if oil was  
20 found in the Beaufort Sea in the proposed lease area, because  
21 you are dealing with an area where if at the time it should  
22 break or it should give, you are looking at some forty-below  
23 weather with probably some winds at least twenty knots. And you  
24 have to look at all those conditions, and your -- there just  
25 isn't all that much facility, even if it's mobile, to clean it up.

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1 And the oil spill, it might -- that's gonna happen, have such  
2 a detrimental impact that what Rossman (ph) and these other  
3 people that have testified before me, that if oil should settle  
4 down to the ocean floor, it's gonna affect the -- the clams  
5 and the other additional things that -- foods that the sea  
6 mammals depend on in the ocean floor of the Beaufort Sea. And  
7 from my experience, this will -- if this lease sale goes through,  
8 it will take a precedence on other offshore lease sales in the  
9 Chukchi area, and that has the same -- it will have the same  
10 detrimental impact on the ecosystems of the -- our marine life  
11 cycles, all -- even to the lakes where the river drains out of.  
12 And I think that additional research and experiment on gravel  
13 islands have to be reviewed or researched to see what impact  
14 the water currents will have. And I am not totally in opposition  
15 to the area in -- in -- inside the Barrier Islands, on -- on  
16 the islands itself, but on the -- where there's water on the  
17 Beaufort Sea itself. So my statement is that I oppose the lease  
18 sale beyond what -- anything beyond -- even it's on stateline, (ph)  
19 beyond the Barrier Islands and beyond the land. Thank you.

20 H.O.: Just a moment. Would you say again --  
21 you said between Cape Halkett and where? You had a particular  
22 concern with respect to...

23 MR. BROWER: Well...

24 H.O.: ...ice ridges.

25 MR. BROWER: I say that because that's the only

1 area I see that's marked on the map in front of me right now.  
2 But then...

3 H.O.: Oh, I see. Oliktok Point, is that what  
4 you...

5 MR. BROWER: Well, it -- it looks like from that  
6 area to Cape Halkett.

7 MR. REID: Well, I -- I...

8 H.O.: You mean the whole area?

9 MR. REID: Are you talking about the whole area  
10 that's proposed?

11 MR. BROWER: Yes.

12 MR. REID: The whole area that's proposed?

13 MR. BROWER: Yeah. Well, I'm not saying it  
14 right, then. From Prudhoe Bay to -- looks like Smith Bay.

15 MR. REID: Okay. The whole area that's proposed,  
16 and -- and you're saying outside the Barrier Islands, largely?

17 MR. BROWER: Yeah.

18 H.O.: Okay.

19 MR. BROWER: Yes.

20 MR. REID: Okay.

21 H.O.: I misunderstood.

22 MR. REID: I'll leave that here for people to look  
23 at.

24 H.O.: Okay. Thank you.

25 MR. BROWER: Well, the -- I'm not -- I hadn't



1 seen these parts over from Midway Island to Flaxman Island.  
2 That area over there has even stronger currents in comparison  
3 to the proposed -- large proposed area of the lease sale. So  
4 I'm in total opposition of the whole lease area.

5 MR. REID: Any -- okay. Again, you're talking  
6 about outside the Barrier Islands?

7 MR. BROWER: Yes.

8 MR. REID: Okay. Can I ask you one more ques-  
9 tion, Arnold? As you're -- as you're probably aware, on the  
10 joint Beaufort sale that occurred two years ago in '79, there  
11 was a stipulation that -- that gravel islands, experimental  
12 gravel islands, would have to be constructed and withstand  
13 at least two winter seasons before they could be utilized  
14 outside of the Barrier Islands.

15 MR. BROWER: Yeah.

16 MR. REID: Would you see that as a possible  
17 way that this sale, if this sale took place, might proceed,  
18 with that kind of a -- with that kind of a requirement?

19 MR. BROWER: Well, that's part of the research  
20 that I think I -- I mean -- that I'm referring to when I say  
21 research, extensive -- well, whatever research is required, not  
22 to drill but to put a platform out there even just to see what  
23 it'll do, and I'm pretty sure that this kind of experiment,  
24 just to see what -- what kind of impacts from the sea, you know.  
25 Each year is never the same as the year before in how -- how the

1 ice -- the shore fast (ph) ice stays, so it is depending on  
2 some of -- the high rise in the tide and the wind and the --  
3 these things. Sometime they just -- if there's just even --  
4 we have a minimal tide, but if there's a minimal high tide, you  
5 know, it'll pick up our whole fast ice, shore ice and take it  
6 out. And when that happens, then, you know, the -- the young  
7 ice that started in September or October and was onshore ice  
8 is usually -- by March becomes six feet thick, six -- sometimes  
9 eight feet thick, depending on where -- if there's snowdrifting  
10 involved. When that kind of ice goes out and comes back in,  
11 there's not much -- any kind of rig or some -- nothing can hardly  
12 stop that, even if you put that -- as many dozers as you want  
13 on the shoreline.

14 MR. REID: Okay. Thank you.

15 H.O.: Thank you. Do you have a mailing address,  
16 Arnold?

17 MR. BROWER: Yes. Box 402.

18 H.O.: Thank you. Mr. Ben Nungasak? Did I say  
19 your name correctly?

20 MRS. SOLOMON: He's kind of hard of hearing.

21 H.O.: Oh.

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I'll turn my written comments  
23 in.

24 H.O.: Thank you. Thank you.

25 BEN NUNGASAK

1 testified as follows:

2 MR. NUNGASAK: Good afternoon. My name is Ben  
3 Nungasak. Maybe I could have an interpreter somehow. I don't  
4 speak much in English.

5 H.O.: Mrs. Solomon will be there. Where do you  
6 live, Mr. -- say your name again? Nungasak? Nungasak?

7 MR. NUNGASAK: Um-hum, Nungasak.

8 MRS. SOLOMON: He's kind of hard of hearing.

9 H.O.: Um-hum. Where do you live?

10 MR. NUNGASAK: At Barrow.

11 H.O.: At Barrow.

12 MR. NUNGASAK: All my life. 68 years, that long.

13 (speaks Inupiat)

14 MRS. SOLOMON: First -- first thing he would like  
15 to say, to begin with, is why this hardship is coming upon us.

16 (Mr. Nungasak speaks Inupiat)

17 MRS. SOLOMON: He said when the oil first came  
18 -- came around and when they were drilling -- drilling for the  
19 first time, it was -- it wasn't that bad for a while. It was  
20 good for the people. But later on, it came about having to do  
21 with the mammals and land animals and sea.

22 (Mr. Nungasak speaks Inupiat)

23 MRS. SOLOMON: He said where they -- where they  
24 plan to drill is where lots of animals are, there, mammals. And  
25 he said in the ocean there is a lot of -- all kinds of species

1 in the ocean, all around.

2 (Mr. Nungasak speaks Inupiat)

3 MRS. SOLOMON: Since he is older now and can't  
4 hunt like he used to, he still wants the animals preserved so  
5 the younger people can keep on hunting, and he is always happy  
6 when there's a catch of big animals like whales.

7 (Mr. Nungasak speaks Inupiat)

8 MRS. SOLOMON: He is wondering why they want  
9 to drill at that certain place where they -- where they have  
10 marked. He said he don't want drilling there because he knows  
11 the sea is -- sea can be rough when it's --when it gets rough  
12 and the current is strong, can do anything without even the help  
13 of the wind. The current is so strong that it can damage any-  
14 thing.

15 (Mr. Nungasak speaks Inupiat)

16 MRS. SOLOMON: Well, he don't want the feeding  
17 -- feeding place of mammals and -- all kinds of mammals, sea  
18 mammals, to be damaged by drilling. He is really against the  
19 drilling and he opposes drilling there.

20 (Mr. Nungasak speaks Inupiat)

21 MRS. SOLOMON: He said this -- this -- he hasn't  
22 gone through an episode like this, about people wanting to drill  
23 and all that, in his -- in his life, when he was growing up,  
24 but he said he -- if -- and they never got any oil from up  
25 there, but oil was brought in by shipment, by the ships or the

1 airplanes, and the only way they can get oil was trading with  
2 fox skins.

3 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Nungasak speak Inupiat)

4 MRS. SOLOMON: He was talking about kerosene  
5 and gas.

6 (Mr. Nungasak speaks Inupiat)

7 MRS. SOLOMON: He said in those days gas and  
8 kerosene was very cheap, but now sometimes there -- he's even  
9 afraid to gas up, to fill up his car or truck, because the  
10 price is so high. He's kind of reluctant to go up there to gas  
11 up his -- his only transportation. And he's wondering why the  
12 price is so high now.

13 (Mr. Nungasak speaks Inupiat)

14 MRS. SOLOMON: He has -- I think that's the  
15 end of what he has to talk about, but he wants to say it once  
16 more. He oppose drilling in the offshore.

17 MR. NUNGASAK: Thank you.

18 H.O.: Thank you. Thank you, Ms. Solomon.  
19 Johnny Aiken? You spell your name A-i-k-e-n?

20 MR. AIKEN: Yes.

21 H.O.: And what is your address, Mr. Aiken?

22 MR. AIKEN: Box 494.

23 H.O.: Barrow?

24 MR. AIKEN: I'm from here.

25 H.O.: Um-hum.

JOHNNY AIKEN

testified as follows:

MR. AIKEN: From Barrow. I used to be a bird hunter when I was a kid. I had five dog -- five dogs and they were my dog team. I have grown up here hunting birds, lemmings, fish, caribou, whale, and as I have been growing up I thought I was losing my sight. I started losing what I was growing up with: birds, lemming, fish. And those were my actual things I used to hunt. Now -- now I am losing them from this oil drilling. And when I go up inland, go fishing, you start getting catfish. Those are unusual in our rivers up inland. You start getting these catfish. And those catfish are always on the ocean, not on rivers. And I was wondering why you start getting catfish in the rivers. I think some -- something's telling us that we're moving up instead of our original fish that are in the rivers. And I haven't seen that -- very many lemmings, but I used to get when I was a kid. Don't see very many of them around. And caribou, there's not that many around. I don't know. Some years ago, might have been four or five years ago, probably in -- on Christmastime, the ice came up right next to this building, the Youth Center, and almost hit the building and there was many people in it. And it came up, everybody went out wondering what the rattle was about. Almost hit the building. There was a lot of people in it. And the current is very, very fast and very -- very swift. It can hit places

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1 that are unpredictable. The current is very unpredictable.  
2 And there was a pretty (ph) island that was made, Duck Island  
3 Two. This current was strong enough, it could probably -- it  
4 was -- if it -- if it's -- you say your -- it's strong and  
5 sturdy. Maybe our ocean could push that island out. There  
6 is a possibility. That would be strong. And on Duck Island  
7 One, I guess, there were ducks migrating around there. They  
8 were laying eggs. And that island sank. And I know one place  
9 in Point Hope, the old townsite is sinking. And Point Lay,  
10 I guess, it's got -- doesn't have a very sturdy place where  
11 they're living. And if this island sank, Duck Island Two sank,  
12 wouldn't that be making a total mistake, drilling there? And  
13 there's that possibility, if you struck oil there and (indis-  
14 cernible - cough) that oil went out, there would be no more  
15 oil down and that island would be sinking. There's that  
16 possibility. There's islands around that sink. Actually,  
17 the town of Point Hope is sinking. And there's so many other  
18 places that might be sinking, too. And I just don't know. I'm  
19 not -- I don't know what they're trying to get by getting oil.  
20 I guess to have warmth and everything. But isn't that a little  
21 too much, just to go somewhere drill and -- maybe you're making  
22 preparation to go outer space, I don't know. And it's just not  
23 real. I've never had to deal with gasoline. I had a dog team.  
24 They were -- they were -- they're smart dogs. They can go any-  
25 where they want.

1 H.O.: Do you still have the dog team?

2 MR. AIKEN: Unh-unh. I lost 'em, ever since the  
3 pipeline, Prudhoe Bay. And I'm losing sight. Maybe all the  
4 whales will turn the other way, too, go on Russia side. And  
5 their migrating is on our land -- on our ocean. It's been there  
6 centuries and centuries. My grandfather taught me how to whale,  
7 and I haven't even shot at a whale yet, won't even (ph) harpoon  
8 yet. Am I going to be doing that in the future? Thank you.

9 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Aiken. Mr. Ross Ahngasuk?  
10 Ahngasuk? Mr. Ahngasuk, you spell your name A-h-n-g...

11 ROSS AHNGASUK

12 testified as follows:

13 MR. AHNGASUK: A-h-n-g-a-s-u-k.

14 H.O.: S-u-k. Thank you. And you live in  
15 Barrow?

16 MR. AHNGASUK: I was born in Barrow and I'm  
17 getting old in Barrow.

18 H.O.: So am I.

19 MR. AHNGASUK: I'll use my own tongue and she  
20 will translate it.

21 H.O.: Fine. Thank you.

22 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

23 MRS. SOLOMON: He said we -- he said we have  
24 been talking, we have been speaking, and help -- sometimes  
25 people from other towns come in and we discuss this, but --



1 about drilling, and they are still against it. They are -- he  
2 is against drilling in the island -- (indiscernible) island,  
3 and he is wondering how the testimonies are being taken.

4 H.O.: I don't understand.

5 MRS. SOLOMON: He said -- he -- he has had made  
6 so many testimonies, I guess, and he's...

7 H.O.: I see.

8 MRS. SOLOMON: ...wondering what's happening to  
9 all that. I mean...

10 H.O.: What -- why so many different hearings?

11 MRS. SOLOMON: ...just keep on talking about  
12 them, yeah.

13 H.O.: Yeah. Tell him that we have -- that  
14 the hearings have to be held for every proposed leasing area,  
15 and this is a different area, although it may not seem so to  
16 him, from the -- from the joint Beaufort area that -- that was  
17 drilled, or is being drilled now.

18 MRS. SOLOMON: Proposed. Can you explain pro-  
19 posed sale to me?

20 H.O.: To come -- perhaps to come.

21 MRS. SOLOMON: Um-hum. (speaks Inupiat) Did  
22 you say the drilling had already started?

23 H.O.: There is -- there is drilling in -- in  
24 the joint Beaufort area to the east of this area. We're talking  
25 about Harrison Bay, generally, here.

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1 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Ahngasuk speak Inupiat)

2 MRS. SOLOMON: He was -- he was on a trip up  
3 towards the east. He went up there. He said when -- when they  
4 passed through -- when they passed through Pitt Point and Smith  
5 Point to Prudhoe, he saw oil rigs all along in a line.

6 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

7 MRS. SOLOMON: He saw them on the shoreline and  
8 in the land, right -- right close to each other.

9 H.O.: On -- on what -- what is called the Arctic  
10 Petroleum Reserve, Naval Petroleum -- National Petroleum Reserve?

11 MRS. SOLOMON: I don't know.

12 H.O.: (simultaneous speech)

13 MRS. SOLOMON: He's talking about all the -- the  
14 groups around the shore.

15 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Ahngasuk speak Inupiat)

16 MRS. SOLOMON: He was flying. He saw the rigs  
17 from the air.

18 H.O.: Okay. At Prudhoe (simultaneous speech)...

19 MRS. SOLOMON: No, it wasn't Prudhoe Bay.

20 H.O.: On the way to Prudhoe Bay.

21 MRS. SOLOMON: (simultaneous speech) Yes.

22 H.O.: So it could be NPRA?

23 MR. BOUDREAU: Yes. There have been a number  
24 along -- through NPRA (simultaneous speech)...

25 H.O.: On shore, though, not offshore?

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1 MRS. SOLOMON: Yes, onshore.

2 H.O.: Onshore.

3 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

4 H.O.: Okay. Thank you.

5 MRS. SOLOMON: And from Prudhoe they went to  
6 Cross Island.

7 H.O.: Um-hum.

8 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

9 MRS. SOLOMON: There -- there was -- there were  
10 some people against drilling in -- in the site where they planned  
11 to drill and they are still going ahead with that, even though  
12 the people are against it.

13 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

14 MRS. SOLOMON: He said when they went to Cross  
15 Island, he knows -- he knows that place before and heard about  
16 it. He said he -- Cross Island is small and narrow and there's  
17 -- and there is a lot of water from it towards the shoreline,  
18 and in that wide area of water is where they --there is ooglook(ph)  
19 seal, birds, small animals, white -- white whale, all kinds of  
20 species that -- in the ocean, and that's where there's a lot of  
21 mammals gathered there.

22 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

23 MRS. SOLOMON: He said during the springtime,  
24 the fall, the ducks stay there to hatch. That's where they have  
25 their habitat.

1 H.O.: At Cross Island?

2 MRS. SOLOMON: Cross Island.

3 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

4 MRS. SOLOMON: He's against drilling in Cross  
5 Island and on the offshore because he is a na- -- an Eskimo and  
6 lives here.

7 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

8 MRS. SOLOMON: He wants to say what he has men-  
9 tioned before to oil companies, and he wants to say it again.

10 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

11 MRS. SOLOMON: He is saying he has said this  
12 before and he wants to say it again, because the people up here  
13 don't have gardens that they can live off from, and he said  
14 he is -- he is an Eskimo and he's -- like he said before, he  
15 wants to say that the white people have gardens to grow their  
16 livelihood, and he -- he used to wonder why -- what they would  
17 do if they were stopped from growing gardens for -- from having  
18 a garden. And he said the oil companies have not given an ear  
19 to listen to the pleas of the Eskimo people, because the ocean  
20 is like their garden.

21 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

22 MRS. SOLOMON: He said if -- if he -- if he goes  
23 to Lower 48 and start telling the people there he plans to do  
24 something -- something about their gardens -- to their gardens...

25 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

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1 MRS. SOLOMON: He said and he knows the people  
2 who own gardens where they grow what they have to eat, if they  
3 hear him say that, he knows that right away they will call the  
4 cops to pick him up.

5 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

6 MRS. SOLOMON: He is saying that even though the  
7 people here are -- are concerned about the sea, they still want  
8 to drill in spite of their talking against drilling, why -- even  
9 though the sea is their livelihood.

10 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

11 MRS. SOLOMON: He said the oil companies are  
12 drawing up so many thousands of oil where they're drilling...

13 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

14 MRS. SOLOMON: It's been quite a while since  
15 oil has been going to outside of Alaska.

16 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

17 MRS. SOLOMON: After they have drained our land  
18 of oil, they still want to drill offshore and -- and damage  
19 the small animals or -- that the big animals live off from.

20 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

21 MRS. SOLOMON: He wants to say it again, that  
22 the oil companies or people that are after oil look at the Native  
23 people like they are little bunch of children, even though  
24 they have grey hair. They have no -- I think I would use  
25 "respect," because that's what he's trying to get across, no

1 respect for the elderly people.

2 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

3 MRS. SOLOMON: He said the people of Barrow or  
4 different villages, if they would pull together, then what they  
5 are trying to get across will have more effect.

6 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

7 MRS. SOLOMON: And he's also wondering why  
8 the people that always go out of Barrow to go to meetings some-  
9 where else and do not show up when there's a meeting going on  
10 in local -- locally.

11 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

12 MRS. SOLOMON: Why don't these people want to  
13 come to the meetings and help the Native people that are here  
14 to these meetings that are having a really hard time trying to  
15 convince the other parties?

16 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

17 MRS. SOLOMON: If -- if anything should happen  
18 to the habitat of whales, if there should be accidents, then  
19 the small animals will be endangered or killed off and then the  
20 bigger animals will be hurt.

21 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

22 MRS. SOLOMON: He just found out that this --  
23 this panel here has never heard -- has never heard the previous  
24 testimonies that are made by these same people, some of these  
25 same people, and he is -- he just has to make that testimony.

1 H.O.: We appreciate that.

2 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

3 MRS. SOLOMON: He is won- -- he is saying that  
4 if -- if the meetings like this are -- are written and put in  
5 newspapers, then there might be some people, white or Native  
6 people, that are willing to help out.

7 (Mr. Ahngasuk speaks Inupiat)

8 MRS. SOLOMON: He hasn't any further message to  
9 give, but he wants to stand with his co- -- co-Native people  
10 no matter what happens to them.

11 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Ahngasuk.

12 MR. AHNGASUK: Thank you.

13 H.O.: Thank you. Thank you, Mrs. Solomon.  
14 Thomas S. Nusunginya? Nusunginya? I think I probably put the  
15 accent on the wrong place. Say your name for me.

16 THOMAS S. NUSUNGINYA

17 testified as follows:

18 MR. NUSUNGINYA: Nusunginya.

19 H.O.: Nusunginya. N-u-s-u-n-g-i-n-y-a?

20 MR. NUSUNGINYA: Right.

21 H.O.: Thank you.

22 MR. NUSUNGINYA: I was born and raised in  
23 Barrow. (speaks Inupiat) I'll speak in Inupiat first and  
24 then I'll translate it.

25 H.O.: And you'll translate it? All right.

1 Tell -- tell me where -- where you get your mail, Mr. -- in  
2 Barrow?

3 MR. NUSUNGINYA: Yeah. Fifty-five.

4 H.O.: Box 55, all right. Thank you. Go  
5 ahead.

6 MR. NUSUNGINYA: Well, I'm gonna ask you one  
7 thing. Is there anybody here knows anything about ice dynamics  
8 or ocean dynamics?

9 H.O.: I'm sure that -- that some of the  
10 studies people on my staff who are hear listening know about  
11 ice dynamics. I can't speak for the panel. I'm not a scientist.

12 MR. NUSUNGINYA: Yes. (speaks Inupiat) Is there  
13 anybody here capable of answering my questions on ice -- ice  
14 conditions and currents, subsurface currents and...

15 H.O.: I'm sure that you can speak to some  
16 of the staff people at the break. The purpose of the hearing  
17 is for us to hear from you about any information you have that  
18 would help us to make a better statement of the impacts of this  
19 proposed leasing.

20 MR. NUSUNGINYA: I am absolutely opposed to the  
21 offshore development. I must deliver -- you know, I must get  
22 that point across.

23 H.O.: Okay.

24 MR. NUSUNGINYA: 'Cause all your equipment isn't  
25 completely infallible. Well, to start off with, in -- in the



1 event of a blowout, how can you contain -- how can you get  
2 your scrubbing up operations going if you have currents going  
3 in all erratic directions, you know? One -- one current which  
4 could be on the surface could go in one direction. Another sub-  
5 surface current can go in a complete -- completely the other  
6 way around. But with these conditions, I can't see how you  
7 can get your scrubbing operations going to a point where it's  
8 feasible. (speaks Inupiat)

9 H.O.: You don't know how it frustrates me not  
10 to be able to understand you.

11 MR. NUSUNGINYA: I'm just translating what I  
12 just said, in Inupiat. (speaks Inupiat) My mother was born --  
13 born right there in Cape Halkett, and that's one of my big  
14 concerned areas. I don't want any offshore development out  
15 there of any kind, 'cause I can see all the infallible -- in-  
16 fallible -- I can see all -- some of the things that you can't  
17 overcome. Ocean currents are erratic. The further inland you  
18 go in, the more erratic the currents area. If the -- if -- if  
19 the current tide is incoming, it'll bring the oil into the  
20 channels, rivers. If it's outgoing, it'll dissipate out in the  
21 ocean, but it'll bring up the hydrocarbon level to a -- to a  
22 point where it's toxic to biota, plankton, and up -- up the  
23 ladder of the ocean cycle. With these factors going against  
24 you, how can you go on and say, "Okay. We're going ahead. We  
25 won't listen to you people. We won't listen to you aborigines

1 up here," 'cause I can safely say we are third-class citizens  
2 of the United States. We are. You tell me, how come people  
3 born and partly -- partially raised, like in Prudhoe Bay, how  
4 come they don't have anything? That is the grounds of being  
5 a third-class citizen. Thank you.

6 H.O.: Thank you. Mr. Kenneth Toovak? Toovak?  
7 Mr. Toovak?

8 KENNETH TOOVAK

9 testified as follows:

10 MR. TOOVAK: Yes. My name is Kenneth Toovak. I  
11 welcome you in the Barrow village here.

12 H.O.: Thank you.

13 MR. TOOVAK: I lived here 58 years. That's all  
14 my lifetime. But sometimes I feel like I know most of every-  
15 thing. Know that it freeze in certain time, snow melt in  
16 certain time, but it never happen, though. Kind of hard to  
17 say what the wind will do next day, so I learned -- I -- I  
18 learned that much in my lifetime. Kind of hard to say what's  
19 gonna -- what the wind will do next day, as far as I'm concerned.  
20 Maybe weatherman would know, but...

21 H.O.: They don't have a very good record.

22 MR. TOOVAK: But back in 1937 or '38, ice piled  
23 up to the beach. Tremendous, it was a tremendous pile back in  
24 '37 or '38. But since that time it piled up this and there, but  
25 it never piled up that bad.

1 H.O.: Here in Barrow?

2 MR. TOOVAK: Here in Barrow. So instance (ph)  
3 like I worked for Arctic Contractor Days (ph). That's the late  
4 -- begins on the late 1940's. In those days I was equipment  
5 operator. So we had to make a channel, human-made channel, so  
6 the barges could go in and out of the lagoon to out -- light (ph)  
7 reach the cargo when the Navy ship used to come in, rather than  
8 the barges. They had those light -- light crafts, what they  
9 call L.C.M.s and the barges. So I was the equipment operator  
10 at the time and running a dozer when they drew a dredge with a  
11 dragline, and human made. But every storm it filled back in.  
12 It plugged up again. So that means the human made -- the wind  
13 don't satisfy a human made channels. (speaks Inupiat) And  
14 this sand movement out at the point, about eight miles from  
15 here on the north side of Noovook (ph) where the -- it -- it  
16 cut on the north side. It's tremendous cut. Back in 1945 we  
17 put the -- the -- the radar target there. I was working for  
18 the Coastal (indiscernible) Survey. (ph) So we put this target  
19 and, oh, heck, it was a good hundred feet from the edge of the  
20 bank there, and that target had been in the drink due to the  
21 erosion of the -- the beach. So I would say a good 250 feet  
22 or more has been cut, that I have seen in my lifetime. And on  
23 the west side of -- of that area of the Noovook, on the west  
24 side, I used to run a boat -- boats for Browers on my early --  
25 early days, early part of 1940's. We had to take those in-board

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1 30-foot boats when the wind picked up -- from northeasterly  
2 wind. I used to run the boat and then shelter that boat behind  
3 that -- a hook -- from the northeasterly wind. And I -- used  
4 to be way back in. So now the nearest -- the nearest, I would  
5 guess, addition in that beach, good 1500 feet addition on the  
6 west side of that -- that point. That's a lot of tremendous  
7 movement in -- at that -- at the point. That's strictly what  
8 I have seen myself personally. I don't know how the ice island  
9 made will hold the wind, the current. As I talked earlier,  
10 mentioned earlier, on that channel, home made -- I mean human  
11 made channel, it don't like to be opened, then what I want it  
12 to -- then what the people want it to. I think it would be the  
13 same thing on the man-made island. For instance, like one time,  
14 I forgot exactly what year, but anyway somewhere around 1970,  
15 '74, '75, year of '75, nearest that I could say, that the ice --  
16 one of the icebreakers anchored offshore here in the summer  
17 months -- I believe it was the Northwind icebreaker -- and the  
18 ice came and the south, southwest was kind of a bit breezy that  
19 day. Oh heck, it wasn't that -- even much more than ten to  
20 twelve miles an hour, the wind. But the current -- but the  
21 current with a little bit of a wind -- the icebreaker was  
22 anchored offshore and lost his anchor. The chain broke. So that  
23 must be quite a -- quite a -- quite a hazard in that -- in that  
24 -- right there, that ice jamming against that icebreaker. So  
25 I don't know how good the home-made -- human-made ice island will

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1 take it. Maybe it needs quite a few pounds of chains to hold  
2 it or something for support. And I use this example about the  
3 -- about these ducks, what they're called stellar eiders.  
4 Back in -- when I was beginning to be a boy, my parents, they  
5 owned a canoe. So we have to go down the coast when the -- when  
6 they --after all the ice caved. We had to haul some driftwood  
7 for when -- winter use, along the coastline. There used to be  
8 some -- these stellar eiders just bunched up in one spot, another  
9 bunch, another bunch, in the summer months, after they nesting  
10 in the -- in the -- up inland. They stayed along this coast-  
11 line in a big bunch, you know, in bunches, bunch, bunch. But  
12 for the last years that I have known -- have seen my -- person-  
13 ally, I haven't seen any flock along this shoreline for the  
14 last few years. I don't know what -- what became of those  
15 ducks. I got two years that I have -- hear that the barges  
16 have lost -- and lost some oil, transporting oil down south.  
17 I don't know what happened. It must be -- maybe the -- the  
18 ducks got caught by this oil. I don't know. Who knows? I don't  
19 know. Maybe somebody denying from down south. Maybe some of  
20 these scientists would know. But they are -- I haven't heard  
21 any -- maybe the people deny for some reason, maybe. Same way  
22 with these -- these little birds, snipes. Used to be in the fall,  
23 along the beach, just hundreds of it, along the beach, you know,  
24 in the ocean. But same -- same thing. They're gone. Maybe  
25 you'll see one or two there, this and there, but not hundreds

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1 anymore. Then again, maybe somebody denys to tell me. I don't  
2 know. Maybe it's something that maybe -- I'd like to see some-  
3 body tell me, wrote me a letter what happened. Maybe people  
4 know about it.

5 H.O.: How -- how much has the Barrow area  
6 grown in population since you've lived here in the last 50  
7 years?

8 MR. TOOVAK: Oh, I don't know. I -- when I was  
9 a boy, I -- I never really -- really could find out what was the  
10 population, but -- but when I was a boy, beginning to be a boy,  
11 I would say -- the closest I would maybe roughly guess would be  
12 somewhere around, oh, eight, nine hundred, when I was a boy.

13 H.O.: Um-hum.

14 MR. TOOVAK: So it's tremendous change.

15 H.O.: Um-hum..

16 MR. TOOVAK: And from a hardship -- hardship in  
17 a lifetime to betterment in our lifetime. Betterment, but  
18 we people can't satisfy each -- the will (ph) of each other, you  
19 know. We fight each other for some reason. I think we're getting  
20 too wise, maybe. I don't know. That's all I have.

21 H.O.: Thank you very much. Any questions or  
22 comments? Okay. Thank you very much.

23 MR. TOOVAK: Um-hum.

24 H.O.: Mr. Isaac Kayutak? Is it Isaac or Issac?

25 MR. KAYUTAK: Isaac.

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1 H.O.: With two "A"s?

2 MR. KAYUTAK: Yeah.

3 H.O.: Okay. K-a-y-u-t-a-k?

4 MR. KAYUTAK: K-a-y-u-t-a-k.

5 H.O.: Thank you. Go ahead.

6 ISAAC KAYUTAK

7 testified as follows:

8 MR. KAYUTAK: First of all, I'd like to know  
9 what panel you are and why you're hear.

10 H.O.: Oh, all right. I'm sorry you missed our  
11 opening statement. We're representing the Department of the  
12 Interior. Our purpose is to take comments on a Draft Environ-  
13 mental Impact Statement for proposed offshore oil and gas leasing  
14 in the Harrison Bay area in the map that's before you. And so  
15 any knowledge that you have or information that you have, if  
16 you've reviewed the statement and can help us to correct it or  
17 make it better or any information that you have that can help  
18 us in the final environmental impact statement, is what we are  
19 really after.

20 MR. KAYUTAK: Okay.

21 H.O.: Do you live in Barrow?

22 MR. KAYUTAK: I work here in Barrow. I grew  
23 up in the village called Wainwright, which is right near Barrow.

24 H.O.: Where do you get your mail?

25 MR. KAYUTAK: I get my mail here at Post Office

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1 Box 437.

2 H.O.: All right. Thank you. Go ahead.

3 MR. KAYUTAK: I'd like to mention that while  
4 all these lease sales are going on, the Inupiat people and their  
5 Inupiat governments have a lawsuit against the United States.  
6 And at this time, the United States and the State of Alaska have  
7 already leased land and part of our ocean to the industry. And  
8 in your environmental impact statement here, it says that there  
9 will be a blowout. We know that. And that hurts me very much,  
10 because I know that, too. There will be a blowout. There have  
11 been blowouts, not serious at this time because the wells were  
12 not deep and there aren't that many wells at this time. And  
13 I'm at the point of breaking and losing my patience with the  
14 United States and the State of Alaska as an Inupiat. And I am  
15 wondering if I should go further on to say that the United  
16 States has broken their trust with the Eskimos, because when the  
17 sale was made from Russia to the United States on the State  
18 of Alaska, which at that time was sold as the Territory of  
19 Alaska, it plainly states north of the Porcupine River, Yukon  
20 River and the Kuskokwim River the Russians did not sell, because  
21 they had not conquered us. That's one of the trusts that have  
22 been broken by the United States, for at this time we are in-  
23 vaded. We are being taxed by the United States and the State  
24 of Alaska. We are United States citizens, yes, but we are not  
25 property of the United States, for we are one people and we

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1 cannot be broken by countries, such as the Russians, the Canadians,  
2 the United States and Denmark. We are one people with one  
3 common bond, one language, one lifestyle, and you are a threat  
4 to our people. With this impact statement you have called  
5 Diapir Field, you are saying and practicing cultural genocide  
6 on the Inupiat. In a shorter word, you are destroying one  
7 people. And the Arctic Ocean, it feeds the Pacific Ocean and  
8 the Atlantic Ocean, and if the Arctic Ocean ever dies, the Pacific  
9 Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean will no longer be fed by the  
10 Arctic Ocean, and which means the United States will not be only  
11 answerable to the Eskimos, but also to Russia, Japan, China,  
12 all the countries in Europe and the whole world, because you  
13 will have killed the ocean. Hydrocarbon development at this  
14 time is not a safe energy, nor is it cheap. There are safer  
15 energies and cheaper ones. And at this time the United States  
16 is suppressing those energies from being used because of the  
17 availability of hydrocarbon development. And it's no good. Are  
18 we going to be citizens of such a country? Will you be a citizen  
19 of that country that practice that? You know, there is a lot of  
20 trust broken between the United States, the State of Alaska,  
21 and the Inupiat. They have had lease sales and that's no good,  
22 without our permission, against our wishes, just because one  
23 lousy piece of paper was signed without our consent. ANCSA does  
24 not distinguish me as an Inupiat. The United States is very  
25 scary at this time to us. We cannot make an animal. Yes, we

1 can make a location and synthetically reproduce it, but we cannot  
2 reproduce an animal, and you are all aware of this as a panel.  
3 And will you be a panel that has stood in front of the Inupiat  
4 and said, "Let me hear you," and turn around and go back to  
5 the Department of the Interior and this has been okayed. Will  
6 you be such a panel? I would never want to be. 'Cause you are  
7 not only going to practice cultural genocide; you will kill the  
8 whole world. This little square is not the beginning, nor is it  
9 the end, which you want to call the Diapir Field, the proposed  
10 oil and gas lease Sale 71. It will range all the way from New-  
11 foundland, all the way to Mexico, these lease sales. And at this  
12 time California is fighting the Department of Interior. It's  
13 not only the Eskimos now. The whole world is catching on. It's  
14 amazing the people have not gone violent with their own govern-  
15 ment. Is it because they trust them? No, I think the people  
16 are smarter than the government. They know when you lie and when  
17 you don't, 'cause it catches up with you no matter what you want  
18 to be. We're just Inupiat, the real people. We have witnesses  
19 from time immemorial how this land was formed. We have stories  
20 of how the mountains were formed, how the land was formed, even  
21 though they might be folk tales to you. When we ask your scien-  
22 tists, "How old is this rock here?" and they tell us the age,  
23 and we tell 'em why the rock is there. You see, we are far  
24 surpassed your number figures. And in your number figures, one  
25 in a million is not true for blowouts. I also know the man who

1 designed your gravel islands and your ice islands, for I have  
2 lived with that man and his family and I have told him what I  
3 know. And he has gone here to Barrow, he has gone into Canada,  
4 he has gone into Newfoundland, and he has studied the strength  
5 of the ice, and he tells me the only way to stop a floating piece  
6 of ice which is just floating ten square miles would be with an  
7 atom bomb, and at this time the world is not ready to stop that  
8 or hear of it. And this is what it would take to protect your  
9 ice islands, your gravel islands and those Barrier Islands, is  
10 an atom bomb to stop that much force. I am just a hunter and I  
11 also work for a living.

12 H.O.: Where do you work?

13 MR. KAYUTAK: I work for I.C.A.S. I'm their  
14 executive secretary. And I've gone to all your schools, your  
15 cities. I can survive 'em. I bet you won't even walk down to  
16 the open lead (ph) out here with me and come back. I can do  
17 that, just walk down and come back. You, yourself, won't even  
18 attempt to get out of the road and walk down to the shore. I  
19 know that. I've watched you all. You might take a picture or  
20 two, but you won't even go out there and see how far -- how  
21 thick the ice is or see what's under the ice. I know what's  
22 under the ice. I know how to get that information.

23 H.O.: Would you like to give us some of that  
24 information?

25 MR. KAYUTAK: At this time I do not have time.

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1 H.O.: I see.

2 MR. KAYUTAK: You see, it would take in my  
3 language a few minutes, in your language a couple of years.

4 H.O.: Do you have anything that could be help-  
5 ful to us? I appreciate your...

6 MR. KAYUTAK: Like I told you, this is out of  
7 order. This lease sale is out of order and it should never have  
8 been brought up, because we are in litigation with the United  
9 States and the State of Alaska. And you are, you know, privateer-  
10 ing in our lands and ocean.

11 H.O.: I respect your point of view. Do you  
12 have anything else?

13 MR. KAYUTAK: It is not just my point of view.  
14 It is my land and my ocean, and you're saying this to me, and  
15 it's not good enough. At this time I want to hear from you as  
16 a panel that this lease sale will not happen; otherwise, our  
17 information is just nothing again. It's just hot air. In the  
18 beginning we didn't want them to drill on our land. They  
19 drilled. We did not want them to drill in our ocean. Now they  
20 made an excuse of the Barrier Islands. They're already in the  
21 Barrier Islands. Our fish are infected. I don't know how bad  
22 off our plankton is at this time. We have crazy caribou because  
23 of development on land. Crazy birds. What more do you want to  
24 do, make crazy people out of us? That is what I want to share  
25 with you. Your impact has already happened, and before the

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1 development even happened. Thank you. (applause)

2 H.O.: Mr. Lloyd Ahvakana?

3 COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. Can we go off the  
4 record for a minute?

5 H.O.: Yes. We want to go off the record for a  
6 moment while she changes the tape.

7 (Off record)

8 (On record)

9 H.O.: All right. Mr. Ahvakana?

10 MR. AHVAKANA: Yes.

11 H.O.: You're speaking for the -- for Mayor  
12 Brower?

13 MR. AHVAKANA: Right.

14 H.O.: All Right.

15 LLOYD AHVAKANA

16 testified as follows:

17 MR. AHVAKANA: I'm reading -- I'm gonna just  
18 read his statement here. It was made by him.

19 H.O.: All right.

20 MR. AHVAKANA: "Good afternoon Esther -- Esther  
21 Wunnicke and members of the Alaska OCS Office. I welcome you  
22 to my home, Barrow, Alaska. I am Eugene Brower, Mayor of the  
23 North Slope Borough, Chairman of the Eskimo Whaling Commission,  
24 President of the Barrow Whaling Captains, and a whaling captain  
25 and a subsistence hunter. I am obligated and take pleasure in

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1 serving and providing for my people, the Inupiat. I am here to  
2 address the negative impact oil and gas development is having  
3 and will continue to have on the Arctic environment and on my  
4 people. This development is either planned or occurring in the  
5 Beaufort Sea, Chukchi Sea, Bering Sea and their adjacent coast-  
6 lines. It encompasses and surrounds the critical habitat of the  
7 bowhead whale and the habitat of the Inupiat people. As you  
8 well know, the Inupiat have existed along the northern and  
9 western coast of Alaska for many thousands of years. This  
10 existence is based on subsistence and has culturally tied us to  
11 the bowhead whale and to the rest of the marine and animal life  
12 of our land. The people (sic) of marine and animal life has  
13 already been affected by oil and gas development. This develop-  
14 ment has also forced the bowhead whale to migrate further off  
15 the coastline of Barrow. Should these trends continue, the  
16 source of life for my people will decrease and we will have to  
17 suffer with it. The reason for this is that on the North Slope  
18 there is no viable long-term subsistence for -- substitute for  
19 subsistence. We have very few renewable resources. Our renew-  
20 able resource comes from the sea and the land. We have some  
21 negative -- Native arts, which are dependent upon the subsistence  
22 activities. Manufacturing is not economical here on the North  
23 Slope. Although there is presently a cash economy in Barrow,  
24 it has come with oil and will probably leave with it. This  
25 could occur in 40 to 50 years. At that time the Inupiat will

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1 be left to survive on subsistence or suffer the indignity of  
2 welfare. In serving and providing for my people, I cannot  
3 condone or allow this to happen. For these reasons, I person-  
4 ally oppose the proposed oil and gas lease Sale 71. However,  
5 I am a realist. Over the past 80 years the American people have  
6 become culturally dependent upon the automobile and to relatively  
7 inexpensive gasoline much the same as the Inupiat are dependent  
8 upon the bowhead whale to survive. The reduction of Inupiat  
9 to a dead culture is not sufficient reason in the eyes of the  
10 United States to stop the proposed Sale 71. Therefore, the  
11 position of the North Slope Borough is that there should be a  
12 minimum delay of at least two years. This would allow the  
13 Borough to implement its coastal management program, the scien-  
14 tific communities to conduct additional Arctic research and the  
15 federal government to fully develop a national Arctic policy.  
16 The coastal management program, additional research and an  
17 Arctic policy will better enable the United States government  
18 to assess the cumulative impact on this development on the  
19 Arctic environment and the Inupiat people to hopefully prevent  
20 their cultural extinction. The North Slope Borough will submit  
21 written comments to support this position.

22 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Ahvakana. Thank Mayor  
23 Brower for us.

24 MR. AHVAKANA: I respectfully submit this to you.

25 H.O.: Yes, please. Thank you. We'll give that

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1 to the reporter. And you'll be submitting other written test-  
2 imony.

3 MR. AHVAKANA: Okay, fine.

4 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Ahvakana. It's five  
5 o'clock. We'll stand in recess for about ten minutes and if  
6 there are other people who have signed up to testify, we'll  
7 come back in about ten minutes.

8 (Off record)

9 (On record)

10 H.O.: Mr. Daniel Leavitt would like to testify.  
11 After Mr. Leavitt testifies, is there anyone else in the audience  
12 who would like to testify before seven o'clock?

13 MRS. SOLOMON: (indiscernible - too far from  
14 microphone)

15 H.O.: Oh, all right.

16 MRS. SOLOMON: Yeah. (speaks Inupiat)

17 H.O.: All right. Thank you. Mr. Daniel  
18 Leavitt?

19 DANIEL LEAVITT

20 testified as follows:

21 MR. LEAVITT: My name is Daniel Leavitt. I was  
22 born 1916, June 25, in Barrow. (speaks Inupiat)

23 MRS. SOLOMON: He wants to talk about how an  
24 Inupiat lives.

25 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)



1 MRS. SOLOMON: He was raised by Inupiat parents  
2 and he would like to get across how -- to the panel, how -- how  
3 they lived in those days.

4 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

5 MRS. SOLOMON: His grandfather -- his grandfather  
6 taught him about the ocean and land and which one was better --  
7 better place to hunt.

8 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

9 MRS. SOLOMON: He had -- he had told him that  
10 if he lived on the shore -- shoreline, it would be easier for  
11 him to survive because of the hunting habit. (ph)

12 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

13 MRS. SOLOMON: And he told him if he hunt interior  
14 -- I mean in the land, he said there comes a time when the  
15 animals disappear.

16 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

17 MRS. SOLOMON: Whatever he was taught by his  
18 grandfather he has found to be true by going through it himself.

19 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

20 MRS. SOLOMON: In his lifetime he had one -- one  
21 time when he had to go without food for three days, and he  
22 realized it is unbearable to go without any -- anything to hunt  
23 for.

24 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

25 MRS. SOLOMON: And for that reason it is going to

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1 be hard for him to say yes, to go ahead and drill in that certain  
2 area, because of that. And he wants to have the people take care  
3 of the ocean the best way they can.

4 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

5 MRS. SOLOMON: He said if -- if -- if the people  
6 lose for drilling, if they go -- went ahead and drilled, the  
7 Native people lose.

8 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

9 MRS. SOLOMON: If -- if that happens, the time  
10 will come when their own people will be subject to famine.

11 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

12 MRS. SOLOMON: And he said he is thinking about  
13 after fighting the people that wants to drill and losing, and  
14 if there's a third war going on, what will the -- what will the  
15 people do, United Sta- -- what will the United States do to  
16 remedy if a drill has oil spill, because he knows no matter  
17 how big or strong a drill rig will be, he knows that will be  
18 not true, it can -- something can happen to it.

19 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

20 MRS. SOLOMON: This -- this will be like a  
21 Christian to the people here. What if the planes are stopped  
22 and ships who carries supplies to the Native people? If they  
23 are stopped, after destroying the animals that -- species in  
24 the ocean and inland, after destroying them, what is there that  
25 they will do to help out, if there's such a thing?

1 H.O.: I'm not sure I understand, Mrs. Solomon.

2 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I think what he's trying  
3 to say is that if transportation is over and there's no sub-  
4 sistence resources, how will the people survive.

5 H.O.: I see. I guess I wasn't understanding  
6 how he got to transportation being stopped.

7 MRS. SOLOMON: He said if there's a...

8 H.O.: What would cause that?

9 MRS. SOLOMON: The war, third war. War.

10 H.O.: Oh, I beg your pardon. All right, okay.

11 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Leavitt speak Inupiat)

12 MRS. SOLOMON: He was saying that if there should  
13 be a war and the ships and planes are not allowed to come to  
14 Barrow...

15 H.O.: How would the people live?

16 MRS. SOLOMON: The people -- he said...

17 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

18 MRS. SOLOMON: And what will they do to help the  
19 Barrow people, Native people, if the transportation of food is  
20 stopped? I mean supplies.

21 H.O.: You're -- you're saying that the popu-  
22 lation is so great now that you cannot rely on -- on subsistence  
23 taking of animals and -- and mammals for the people without  
24 other food being sent in?

25 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Leavitt speak Inupiat)

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1 MRS. SOLOMON: I think he said that... (speaks  
2 Inupiat).

3 MR. LEAVITT: Yeah.

4 MRS. SOLOMON: He said that after taking the  
5 animals away, the...

6 H.O.: I see.

7 MRS. SOLOMON: ...from drilling, when the animals  
8 are killed by oil spills or whatever it is. He didn't mean  
9 that...

10 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Leavitt speak Inupiat)

11 MRS. SOLOMON: He said that if there should be  
12 a war, the people, about five thousand of them, that are not  
13 allowed to go back to their own home -- home towns, he said  
14 there will be famine.

15 H.O.: I beg your pardon?

16 MR. REID: I think he's talking about the workers  
17 in Prudhoe that are here.

18 H.O.: Does he -- Mr. Leavitt?

19 MRS. SOLOMON: He said that there will be more  
20 people if there should be a drilling -- there will be more, maybe  
21 five thousand more people from Lower 48 coming up here, and he's  
22 talking about that.

23 H.O.: Okay, I understand what you're saying.  
24 I was thinking that you meant five thousand people who were born  
25 here and who were maybe concentrated in this area, and -- and

1 would not go back to their -- their -- their own villages. But  
2 you're talking about people who -- who come in to work on the  
3 oil rigs. I see, okay.

4 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

5 MRS. SOLOMON: He said if -- if a war should  
6 have started and these people can't go back to their respective  
7 homes, then they will have to be fed by the Eskimo people that  
8 know how to survive and hunt. He said that there will be that  
9 many more people to feed.

10 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

11 MRS. SOLOMON: He said if there's -- if there's  
12 more drilling to happen here, there will -- there will be these  
13 people that won't even have time to go back where they come  
14 from if there should be a war. And the -- the -- they won't  
15 be warned about the war that's coming up if -- if it comes  
16 suddenly.

17 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

18 MRS. SOLOMON: What his grandfather had told  
19 him, most of what he had said has come true, happened, and  
20 he believes that there -- there will be a war real soon, because  
21 what his grandfather had said had come true.

22 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

23 MRS. SOLOMON: He said while -- while these  
24 older people were living, there -- there was caribou, and he  
25 said there will come a time when the caribou will no longer stay

1 up in this land.

2 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

3 MRS. SOLOMON: He told him after the animals had  
4 got small in number or disappeared, then a person will have to  
5 think -- think real hard.

6 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

7 MRS. SOLOMON: He said then there will be hard  
8 -- hardship when this happens, and he said he hasn't reached  
9 that, but he added that this has -- like right now is happening,  
10 because there's no answer for what -- what the people are  
11 discussing.

12 H.O.: He's seen a lot of changes in his life-  
13 time.

14 (Mrs. Solomon and Mr. Leavitt speak Inupiat)

15 MRS. SOLOMON: He said while he was living until  
16 he reached 16, there was nothing to worry about.

17 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

18 MRS. SOLOMON: And right now he -- he has come  
19 to a time that he has to -- like you people are thinking.

20 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

21 MRS. SOLOMON: He said he can live the way the  
22 caucasians live and he can live the way the Native people live.  
23 He has tried both of them.

24 (Mr. Leavitt and Mrs. Solomon speak Inupiat)

25 MRS. SOLOMON: But once in a while -- but some-

1 times he feels that he should go back to the way of living like  
2 Inupiat.

3 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

4 MRS. SOLOMON: Then there's no worries or...

5 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

6 MRS. SOLOMON: He said you people have some  
7 hardships, too, like the people have, but this -- this thing  
8 we're talking about -- and he don't want -- want to lose the  
9 mammals in the ocean and -- because most of what is left in the  
10 land are almost gone, too.

11 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

12 MRS. SOLOMON: He is also a captain for a whaling  
13 crew.

14 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

15 MRS. SOLOMON: And his sons are taking over,  
16 learning how to hunt whales, because they will be taking over.

17 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

18 MRS. SOLOMON: He said when you're on a watch,  
19 watch out for whales to come up, and you don't see any whales  
20 for 24 hours, that's something that's really almost unbearable.

21 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

22 MRS. SOLOMON: He would rather not accept --  
23 accept any money, even to go through a thing like this.

24 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

25 MRS. SOLOMON: He is concerned for the younger

1 generation, about hunting.

2 (Mr. Leavitt speaks Inupiat)

3 MRS. SOLOMON: This is the final thing, but he  
4 will have to speak again when he has to some other time.

5 H.O.: Thank you. Is -- Is Oliver Leavitt your  
6 son? Is Oliver Leavitt your son?

7 MR. LEAVITT: No, he's my -- he's my nephew.

8 H.O.: Nephew?

9 MR. LEAVITT: Yeah.

10 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Leavitt, appreciate it.

11 Thank you.

12 MR. LEAVITT: Thank you, Alice.

13 H.O.: There was someone else who wanted to  
14 testify. Will you spell his name for me, please?

15 HORACE AHSOGEAK

16 testified as follows:

17 MR. AHSOGEAK: Horace Ahsogeak is my name and  
18 this is my...

19 MRS. SOLOMON: A-h-s-o-g-e-a-k.

20 MR. AHSOGEAK: Um-hum. A-h-s-o-g-e-a-k.

21 MRS. SOLOMON: Horace.

22 COURT REPORTER: What is his first name?

23 MRS. SOLOMON: Horace.

24 H.O.: Horace?

25 MR. AHSOGEAK: Horace.



1 MRS. SOLOMON: That's H-o-r-a-c-e.

2 H.O.: Yeah, but A-h-s-o-g-e-a-k?

3 MRS. SOLOMON: A-h-s-o-g-e-a-k.

4 H.O.: Ahsogeak, right?

5 MRS. SOLOMON: Yes.

6 H.O.: Okay, all right.

7 (Mr. Ahsogeak speaks Inupiat)

8 MRS. SOLOMON: He would like to thank those  
9 people who testified against drilling.

10 (Mr. Ahsogeak speaks Inupiat)

11 MRS. SOLOMON: He is opposed to drilling in the  
12 islands and in the sea, offshore.

13 (Mr. Ahsogeak speaks Inupiat)

14 MRS. SOLOMON: He -- he watch movie on -- in  
15 Mexico -- that were washed ashore and saw some ducks that were  
16 slaughtered by oil spill, killed by oil.

17 MR. AHSOGEAK: A few years ago. (speaks Inupiat)

18 MRS. SOLOMON: And he also watched when there  
19 was an oil spill, the whales were -- had to go through that  
20 -- that area, and they didn't go through because of the oil spill.

21 MR. AHSOGEAK: Well, it's a hundred mile long,  
22 thirty mile wide, three hundred feet deep, having (ph) cross  
23 there, couldn't make it, because the whale that died. It cost  
24 (ph) forty whale, maybe more -- more that whale, you know. A  
25 lot of whale. No more whale to hunt under the ground. (ph)

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1 Mexico. -- in Mexico -- man coming to here -- to here (indis-  
2 cernible) from Mexico. He talk about, they had lots of whale  
3 on the beach all day long. That's what he say. (speaks  
4 Inupiat)

5 MRS. SOLOMON: He wants to get this across to  
6 young people, what he saw on the TV movie, because it is what  
7 the young people should see, what was -- what happened over  
8 there. And they could order the film, because he wants them  
9 to remember what he saw in that movie. And if they want to  
10 see it, they can order -- if they can order the movie, the film.

11 (Mr. Ahsogeak speaks Inupiat)

12 MRS. SOLOMON: And he said if there should be  
13 an oil spill, the same thing will happen like it did in Mexico.  
14 But he said if there's an oil spill, it will go clear up to  
15 Canada.

16 (Mr. Ahsogeak speaks Inupiat)

17 MRS. SOLOMON: He has a picture of an oil rig  
18 that has five foundations, or whatever, on it in Norwegian --  
19 Nor- -- Norway, maybe, that this...

20 MR. AHSOGEAK: Yeah, Norway.

21 MRS. SOLOMON: That just slopped over, fell  
22 down.

23 (Mr. Ahsogeak speaks Inupiat)

24 MRS. SOLOMON: And killed over one hundred  
25 people.

1 (Mr. Ahsogeak speaks Inupiat)

2 MRS. SOLOMON: He wants these -- he wants to  
3 get across to the young people what he saw. And he hasn't much  
4 to say, but the people here has said most of what can be said.

5 MR. AHSOGEAK: Yeah.

6 MR. REID: Thank you.

7 H.O.: Mr. Hugo Engel?

8 HUGO ENGEL

9 testified as follows:

10 MR. ENGEL: My name's Hugo Engel, and I would  
11 be a liar to say that I was an expert on anything, and I just  
12 thought I'd come over this evening and share a few of my ex-  
13 periences with you.

14 H.O.: Are you -- do you live in Barrow, Mr.  
15 Engel?

16 MR. ENGEL: Yes, ma'am. I've been here for  
17 five years this month.

18 H.O.: Where do you get your mail?

19 MR. ENGEL: Post Office Box 315.

20 H.O.: Thank you. Go ahead.

21 MR. ENGEL: Okay. I've been a lineman up here  
22 for the General Telephone Company for almost five years now.  
23 And it was my experience four years ago last New Year's that,  
24 in spite of the fact I had four days off, at 8:30 in the morning  
25 my boss came over to the house and says, "Hey, Hugo, we've got

1 a problem." And I was busy sawing logs and trying to get some  
2 sleep, and I guess -- "Well, okay. What's the problem?" And he  
3 goes, "Well, the ice is moving. We've got a pole down." This  
4 was about 8:30. Well, by about 9:30 we had lost almost the  
5 entire series of utility poles going all the way down the  
6 beach over here on the west end of town. And personally, I was  
7 quite amazed to see what a piece of ice could do to a utility  
8 pole that was about a foot and a half to two feet in diameter,  
9 and especially if you take into account the fact that these  
10 same utility poles were fifty to seventy-five feet, minimum,  
11 away from the actual shoreline. Some of these poles were as  
12 high as twenty feet up a cliff away from the ocean. And not  
13 being a mathematician, there is no way I can tell you how  
14 many millions of pounds of force it would take to take a piece  
15 of ice three feet thick, about twenty feet long, and stand it  
16 on end and then flop it over.

17 H.O.: That's with...

18 MR. ENGEL: And huge, massive pieces of ice, and  
19 they were being shoved right straight up this cliff and they  
20 were still coming in. We went out in the dark to relieve the  
21 tension on our cables. As it turned out, we ended up losing all  
22 the emergency services for the city of Barrow. It -- it wiped  
23 out a particular cable that fed the fire department, police  
24 department, and the entire west end of town. We ended up  
25 spending the whole weekend trying to put everybody back into

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1 service. But it -- just reflecting back on the different times  
2 that I have been confronted with the powers of Mother Nature,  
3 having almost been buried in an avalanche, drowned out in the  
4 Pacific Ocean in the middle of a typhoon when I was in the  
5 service. I was in the city of New Orleans when half of it got  
6 flooded by Hurricane Camille back in 1969. I -- I've witnessed  
7 these different things that have happened in my life, and it  
8 scares me. There is a power out there that is just beyond  
9 all comprehension. And...

10 H.O.: What time of year -- what time of year  
11 was it when the ice came in and...

12 MR. ENGEL: It was just at New Year's.

13 H.O.: At New Year's. I -- I guess I...

14 MR. ENGEL: Yeah, it was just at New Year's. It  
15 was either December 30th or December 31st. And it wasn't just  
16 a small isolated section. This went along for several city  
17 blocks, all the way down to -- by the Youth Center down over  
18 here. I don't know if you know where the Youth Center is. And  
19 then all of a sudden, it just abruptly stopped where the ice  
20 had come in in one particular direction, and it wasn't perpen-  
21 dicular with the beach at all. It was running at -- at an odd  
22 angle almost directly out of the west. So it was scraping along  
23 the beach and then coming up and in. And it was -- it was  
24 strange. In fact, I was on a pole while the ice was moving it  
25 around and it was quite frightening, I'll tell ya. But you know,

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1 I was relating back on -- one guy that didn't believe it had  
2 ever happened. It was a guy I knew personally, guy by the  
3 name of Harry Truman. And I had climbed Mount Saint Helens,  
4 and that was where I was almost killed in an avalanche back  
5 in May of '63. And Harry said it wouldn't happen, and that  
6 whole mountain went. There is a tremendous force in this world.  
7 And I was trying to get some information from Mike Jeffrey  
8 while -- they're talking of putting these gravel pads out there  
9 high -- high above the ocean. I've already seen that ice climb  
10 twenty feet. I've already seen what it can do after it's  
11 climbed that height. I know the power behind it, and it scares  
12 me. And I have a lot of respect for Daniel and Horace and these  
13 people who have been here so much longer than I have. I have  
14 seen so very little. How much more do I have to experience?  
15 But this is what I have experienced. I saw that ice. I saw  
16 what it can do. And it is, it's awesome. Basically, that's  
17 what I wanted to say.

18 H.O.: Thank you. That's all...

19 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: May I ask one question from  
20 the audience. We don't normally...

21 H.O.: You don't normally...

22 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (simultaneous speech) but  
23 was there shore fast ice zone (ph) that the ice was being pushed  
24 up over or...

25 MR. ENGEL: There was almost no warning whatso-

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1 ever.

2 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I mean was there a solid  
3 front of ice that wasn't moving that the movable ice was being  
4 pushed over the top and then...

5 MR. ENGEL: No.

6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: So there wasn't a buffer of  
7 that...

8 MR. ENGEL: No.

9 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Thank you.

10 MR. ENGEL: It just started moving and...

11 H.O.: Thank you for that clarification.

12 MR. ENGEL: ...nobody really got a warning. In  
13 fact, one guy, he was going out to put his garbage out. He  
14 lived right there next to the Youth Center. And all he sees is  
15 this massive wall of ice twenty feet high coming at him, and it  
16 was making almost no noise whatsoever.

17 H.O.: Thank you. Is there anyone else here who  
18 would care to testify at this time? If not, I believe we will  
19 stand adjourned until eight o'clock, at which time we'll re-  
20 commence taking testimony. Thank you all very much.

21 (Off record)

22 (On record)

23 H.O.: We're back on the record now. For those  
24 of you who have come in since we began this afternoon... Excuse  
25 me. For -- for those of you who have come in since this after-

1 noon, let me tell you again the purpose of -- of this hearing.  
2 It's a hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
3 for proposed oil and gas leasing in the Harrison Bay area in  
4 what is called the Diapir Field propose oil and gas lease offer-  
5 ing number 71 by the Department of the Interior in the offshore  
6 Harrison Bay area. Apparently there has been some confusion  
7 as to what the purpose of the hearing is. It's to help the  
8 Department of the Interior have accurate facts and -- and good  
9 analysis in its environmental impact statement. So the specific  
10 of the hearing is to -- to correct any error or to add any facts  
11 that you may have with respect to the impacts that can be fore-  
12 seen of a decision to lease in the Harrison Bay area offshore.  
13 I'd like to introduce the panel again, for those of you who have  
14 come in late. Mr. Jerry Reid from Fish and Wildlife Service,  
15 also repre- -- representing the Assistant Secretary for Fish,  
16 Wildlife and Parks. Mr. Ralph Ainger from Washington, D.C.,  
17 representing the Bureau of Land Management and the Assistant  
18 Secretary for Land and Water. And Mr. Barry Boudreau, repre-  
19 senting the Minerals Management Service. And I'm Esther Wunnicke,  
20 manager of the Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. We have  
21 a ten-minute time limit on testimony. We've not been enforcing  
22 it, in that -- that we haven't been too pressed with the number  
23 of witnesses and have let people have their say. Everything  
24 that you testify to will be transcribed verbatim. You also have  
25 the option of submitting additional comments in writing, or if

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1 you prefer not to testify orally and want to submit all -- all  
2 of your testimony in writing, you may do so. And we will accept  
3 those written comments until February 12th at the Alaska OCS  
4 Office, which is Post Office Box 1159, Anchorage. If you have  
5 written comments, we'd appreciate your giving a copy to the  
6 court reporter and we'd also appreciate having three copies,  
7 which Miss Gottlieb will take, to assist our staff in incorpor-  
8 ating your remarks and responding to your remarks in the final  
9 environmental impact statement. The first person who has signed  
10 up this evening to testify is Mr. Warren Matumeak. Is Mr.  
11 Matumeak here? Yes?

12 MRS. MONGOYAK: Before we begin, may I interpret...

13 H.O.: Yes, surely.

14 MRS. MONGOYAK: ...what you said? (speaks  
15 Inupiat)

16 H.O.: Thank you, Emma.

17 WARREN MATUMEAK

18 testified as follows:

19 MR. MATUMEAK: My name is Warren Matumeak. I've  
20 lived here in Barrow most of my life. I am the administrator  
21 of the North Slope Borough interim (ph) zoning ordinance. This  
22 ordinance, adopted by our assembly, creates a geophysical hazard(ph)  
23 sub-district beyond the 12-meter water depth where petroleum  
24 drilling is prohibited. While this ordinance does not specifically  
25 apply to the area you are proposing to lease, it is representa-

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1 tive of -- of our policy regarding oil exploration and production  
2 seaward (ph) of the 12-meter depth. Representatives from the  
3 oil industry have assured us that they have the technology to  
4 drill in deeper water and that they have the capability to  
5 clean up oil spills. Currently, we do not accept either of  
6 these claims. Your environ- -- environmental impact statement  
7 admits that very little is understood about the frequency and  
8 extent of ice movement in the land fast ice zone. We agree that  
9 very little is written about this subject and that industry  
10 does not understand it. We understand it. I myself have seen  
11 an oil -- ice override right up to about 20-foot bluff, and  
12 this -- this area is just the far end of this town, and it's  
13 just a bluff; it doesn't have the -- the slope like an ice  
14 island would have. That is why we have prohibited oil explora-  
15 tion beyond twelve meters. This area is not safe for the kinds  
16 of activities which we observe going on now in the Prudhoe Bay  
17 area, nor do we consider it safe for the kinds of structures  
18 we have seen proposed or constructed in the Canadian Beaufort.  
19 We have allowed a gravel island to be built in twelve meters  
20 of water so that industry may gain more knowledge of this area  
21 and so that they can demonstrate their capabilities to us.  
22 Once we are satisfied that industry has solved the problems  
23 of dealing with initial (ph) environment, we would then be  
24 willing to consider those activities further out. Until that  
25 time, we must object to the selling of leases in these areas.

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1 Regarding the claim that ABSORB can clean up the oil spills,  
2 we feel that they can handle the small ones okay, but not the  
3 larger ones. They have chemicals -- the absorbents -- the  
4 ABSORBs -- planned to use on some oil spills, and these disper-  
5 ents (ph). Now, disbursents can disburse the oil, but it doesn't  
6 clean it up. It's dirty. It will -- it will stick to other  
7 animals that -- that are in the water, the fish and whatever  
8 the mammals eat. So this -- this type of cleanup is no good.  
9 It -- it just -- it just -- it'll just hurt the animals. We  
10 want to work with the industry so that they may better under-  
11 stand what we are talking -- talking about and so that we may  
12 feel comfortable in the extent of their knowledge and capabili-  
13 ties. We are working on a coastal management plan for our  
14 area and feel that the very minimum you should do is to allow  
15 us to complete this plan before you lease any areas beyond the  
16 12-meter water depth. Thank you.

17 H.O.: Any questions or comments? What is the  
18 status of your coastal zone management plan now?

19 MR. MATUMEAK: Well, we -- we're still -- we're  
20 still at it, working hard. We've got people working at it all  
21 the time.

22 H.O.: What -- when will it be presented to  
23 the state, or do you have a time?

24 MR. MATUMEAK: Probably it will be completed  
25 sometime this summer, hopefully.

1 H.O.: Sometime this summer.

2 MR. MATUMEAK: Then -- then it's gotta go  
3 through scrutiny again before the final one can be adopted.

4 H.O.: Okay. Thank you.

5 (unidentified voice speaks Inupiat)

6 MR. MATUMEAK: Okay. They want me to say this  
7 in Eskimo, okay?

8 H.O.: Really, the purpose of the hearing is  
9 -- is for the -- for the record here.

10 MR. MATUMEAK: Are we on the air? No?

11 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Some people don't under-  
12 stand what he's saying. That's why they want it interpreted.

13 H.O.: I -- I understand that, but it -- it's  
14 -- it's a public hearing and the purpose is -- is to educate  
15 the panel here.

16 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: But it also means that the  
17 public needs to be able to understand.

18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Right, that's right, so  
19 they won't make duplicate....

20 H.O.: So they won't duplicate his testimony?

21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Right.

22 H.O.: Okay. Go ahead.

23 MR. MATUMEAK: Okay. This -- are we on the air  
24 or not?

25 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Yes.

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1 (Mr. Matumeak speaks Inupiat)

2 (Unidentified voice speaks Inupiat)

3 H.O.: I'm sorry, I'm sorry, but unless you're  
4 testifying here...

5 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I'm asking a question.

6 H.O.: You can go back and answer the question.  
7 Have you finished?

8 MR. MATUMEAK: Yes.

9 H.O.: All right. Thank you very much. Let's  
10 call a brief recess. Go off the record.

11 (Off record)

12 (On record)

13 H.O.: The next person I have listed is Barbara  
14 Bodenhorn.

15 BARBARA BODENHORN

16 testified as follows:

17 MS. BODENHORN: My name is Barbara Bodenhorn.  
18 I'm gonna give sort of a three-part testimony.

19 H.O.: Before you begin, can I ask for your  
20 mailing address?

21 MS. BODENHORN: Certainly. It's Box 437.

22 H.O.: In Barrow?

23 MS. BODENHORN: In Barrow, right.

24 H.O.: Thank you.

25 MS. BODENHORN: The first part is just a very

1 personal comment of my own. The second part is as Director  
2 of Social Services for the Inupiat Community of the Arctic  
3 Slope. And the third part is to enter into the record, as  
4 temporary Executive Director of the Inupiat Community, a lawsuit  
5 which is supportive of Inupiat rights beyond the three-mile  
6 limit, which I think is very relevant. We have brought a copy  
7 of that, if you...

8 H.O.: We don't have it as a part of our record,  
9 but we're familiar with -- with the suit. Thank you.

10 MS. BODENHORN: Okay. I haven't been here very  
11 long. I've only -- I've lived here for maybe a little over a  
12 year and a half, but even during that year and a half there  
13 have been many, many, many hearings and many, many, many people  
14 giving testimony. One of the things that has struck me is how  
15 patient the people of the North Slope have been, how showing in  
16 good faith they are that these hearings do something, even if  
17 people come and say, "I've told you this, and I told you this  
18 last year, and I told you this five years ago." I'm just struck  
19 with how patient people are. One of the -- one of the images  
20 that has been spoken over and over again is, "The ocean is the  
21 garden. The ocean is my garden. The ocean feeds my dinner  
22 table," which is all true. But I think -- I was trying to  
23 think of what kind of an image would -- would maybe hit people  
24 in the Lower 48 with the sense of urgency that -- that it feels  
25 to me is there, and that image might be a nuclear reactor being

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1 built in your backyard. It's not just a question, because  
2 for most of us a garden is a hobby. And what comes out of the  
3 Chukchi Sea is not a hobby. But if we were to have a nuclear  
4 reactor built in our backyard, it would be a feeling of threat,  
5 of disaster, of -- of change that could never, ever be brought  
6 back. It would be a threat to our children. It's -- it's a  
7 sense of powerlessness of -- that somebody else is -- is making  
8 a decision that has nothing to do with our own lives and our  
9 own living. And -- and I think that that -- at least for me,  
10 that strikes a parallel that I feel. Many people have said,  
11 "Yes, I'm Eskimo. I eat Eskimo food." That's definition,  
12 that's an equasion. "I am an Eskimo. I eat Eskimo food." If  
13 you take one away, you take the other away. And it's not just  
14 a question of -- it helps to support identity. It's a question  
15 that one is the other. It's -- I'm sort of moving into Social  
16 Services testimony, trying to talk about what the social impact  
17 might be. When I -- when you read through the summary here,  
18 it says, even in the second paragraph, "69 oil spills are  
19 probable over the 30-year life of the oil field." I don't --  
20 and -- and it says, later on towards the end, that "It is very  
21 likely that individual bowhead whales and possibly major portions  
22 of the bowhead whale population could interact with various  
23 noise sources or human activities associated with the proposed  
24 sale." I know that when -- when hunters go out whaling, that  
25 they must be very, very quiet and they must wear white, not

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1 because bowhead whale could react to noise, but that they do,  
2 and they have, and I -- I guess what I'm saying is that the  
3 impact on the marine population will be significant. It's not  
4 that it could be significant, so that I don't want to try  
5 to talk about that. I want to try to talk about how that might  
6 effect people. It's -- I think it's real important that in  
7 this five-page summary you have one very, very tiny paragraph,  
8 says, "Social problems likely with this and other proposed  
9 lease sales in the area could include increased alcoholism,  
10 family breakup and conflict, generational conflict, and increas-  
11 ing alienation on the part of Inupiat residents, particularly  
12 in Barrow," period. That's it. I would expect it's because  
13 those issues are so big that you can't even start to talk about  
14 them. You know, you can't -- you can't address them here in any  
15 real way. The practice of -- of subsistence hunting, as has  
16 been documented by Rosita Worl, as has been documented over and  
17 over again, is not just getting food. It's a way of being. It's  
18 a way of being a family. It's not just men going out either to  
19 hunt caribou, or to hunt whale, or to -- to go fishing. It's  
20 what happens to an entire family. Last spring -- I obviously  
21 don't know everybody in Barrow, but I do not know one single  
22 Inupiat person who is not involved in whaling in some way, and  
23 in some way that was a positive way. When you go fishing, you  
24 go fishing as a family. It's something that keeps families to-  
25 gether. It's also something that keeps families pretty self-

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1 sufficient, and these are times that self-sufficiency is getting  
2 to be of increasing importance. The greatest part of our  
3 Social Services program, at least up until maybe last year, was  
4 the giving of general assistance. That's financial assistance.  
5 I think there's a significant difference here between this  
6 region and many of the other regions of Alaska, and that difference  
7 is that people come to us maybe once or twice in a year. When  
8 I've compared notes with other agencies, tribal organizations,  
9 social services agencies, in the state, their -- the degree to  
10 which they have to support their members financially every month  
11 is much greater. Part of that is due to different kinds of  
12 employment possibilities here. A great deal of that is due  
13 to people's determined self-sufficiency. People don't want  
14 to come and ask for money. I mean, we're a tribal organization.  
15 Part of -- part of the -- part of a tribe's duty is to support  
16 it's members. But people are very, very invested in being able  
17 to do it on their own. But if they had to buy -- before you  
18 leave, it's probably pretty important, if you haven't done this  
19 already, is go over to Straukpuk (ph) and go over to Cash and  
20 Carry and just take a look at some of the prices. Half a gallon  
21 of milk is \$4.50, I think. I gallon of distilled water is  
22 \$5.95. Part of the -- part of the pressures of the population  
23 here is that -- that it's real difficult to get water that's  
24 safe to feed your baby right now, so you have to buy distilled  
25 water. If you're talking about increased population pressures,

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1 especially in Nuiqsut, you're gonna be running into the same  
2 problems, only worse, especially in the beginning. The Native  
3 diet has been analyzed and I am sorry that I cannot cite you  
4 the exact numbers of places where it has been nutritionally  
5 analyzed. But if you compare a traditional Inupiat diet to  
6 what we consider to be a balanced white diet, the traditional  
7 diet is much lower in polyunsaturated fats and higher in  
8 vitamins and minerals, because it's seal oil and things like  
9 that. The -- it's an extremely well-balanced diet. When you  
10 switch that diet to a very heavily -- it's -- you're not --  
11 you're not switching from a balanced Inupiat diet to a balanced  
12 store-bought diet; you're switching from a balanced Inupiat  
13 diet to an unbalanced store-bought diet, because you don't have  
14 the same access to fresh vegetables. You're going from poly-  
15 saturated -- polyunsaturated fats to a great deal of hamburgers  
16 and french fries without the vegetables and without the fruits.  
17 It's not a parallel kind of switch. When you're just looking  
18 at economics, this is -- switches back to when I was saying  
19 that -- that as an organization we have not had to give out the  
20 same kind of financial assistance as -- as many other organiza-  
21 tions throughout the state. If you take away the food supply,  
22 if you take away the sense of self that says I'm not gonna ask,  
23 you increase the food stamps and you increase the public assis-  
24 tance and you increase whole sets of existences that say that  
25 -- that necessitate public support and financial support. When

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1 you're talking about social impact, I don't -- it's very diffi-  
2 cult to compare the being one people against, you know, billions  
3 of gallons of oil. I don't think it's so difficult to compare  
4 the possibility of doing permanent damage to renewable resources  
5 when you're getting a finite amount of non-renewable resources.  
6 But I don't think that assumption has been made. I don't think  
7 -- if -- if those comparisons or -- or speculations have been  
8 made, I haven't seen them. Just -- I think that, for myself,  
9 just to sum up the Social Services testimony, that health  
10 factors need to be taken into consideration, and when you're  
11 talking about a diet that's gonna be radically changed if people  
12 cannot eat the way they have been eating, just in terms of  
13 being who you are, eating Inupiat food is being Inupiat. And  
14 in terms of costs to the government, you're talking about,  
15 I think, producing a certain amount of real long-range dependency,  
16 and I don't know how long that long-range -- and it may get  
17 worse. I mean the -- certainly the kinds of construction jobs  
18 that are gonna give the -- give the employment are gonna stop  
19 once the houses have been finished. There's long-range economic  
20 impact that I think needs to be taken into consideration. It  
21 seems to me the entire Diapir Field is outside of the three-  
22 mile limit. And now speaking as temporary Executive Director,  
23 I'd just like to read into the record the introduction and the  
24 summary of the argument. I'm certainly not going to try to --  
25 try to have -- work out the whole thing.

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1           H.O.: What is the status of that suit, if I  
2 may ask? The complaint has been filed. Has an answer been  
3 filed?

4           MS. BODENHORN: I am unsure.

5           H.O.: There have been no hearing?

6           MS. BODENHORN: Can somebody help me? Has --  
7 the answer has not been filed. Okay.

8           H.O.: Okay.

9           MS. BODENHORN: "For thousands of years the  
10 Inupiat of Alaska's North Slope have used and occupied vast  
11 areas of the Beaufort and Chukchi waters and sea ice. As part  
12 of their homeland, these areas have served as the locus for  
13 subsistence, religious and cultural activities constituting the  
14 foundation for Inupiat culture and existence. In present times  
15 the discovery of oil resources and the promise of huge profits  
16 has led to exploitation of the area by private oil companies  
17 pursuant to leases from government authorities. Rights to a  
18 great part of the Inupiat homeland have never been surrendered  
19 or granted by the Inupiat, nor purchased or otherwise acquired  
20 by the United States or its lessees. This suit raises the  
21 question whether the United States and those claiming under it  
22 can ignore unextinguished Inupiat rights of title and juris-  
23 diction in areas of the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas beyond the  
24 three-mile limit of the State of Alaska. The plaintiffs are  
25 in various ways representative of a broad class of the Arctic

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1 Slope Natives. The Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, which  
2 is suing on its own behalf and on behalf of its members, is a  
3 sovereign Indian tribe, recognized by the United States, and is  
4 the successor to the aboriginal rights and sovereign powers of  
5 the Inupiat people of the Arctic Slope. Ukpeagvik Inupiat  
6 Corporation is the Native village corporation for Barrow and  
7 represents its individual shareholders. Two individual Native  
8 allottees are named plaintiffs as representatives of the class  
9 of all Inupiat on the Arctic Slope who may have property, ~~a~~  
10 occupancy, hunting or fishing rights in the case area. Defen-  
11 dants have not in their motions challenged plaintiffs' standing  
12 to bring this action. The Inupiat plaintiffs seek a trial to  
13 determine the nature and extent of these rights and for their  
14 validation and enforcement. The rights of Native Americans  
15 are at times somewhat different from those familiar to the  
16 common law. Determining the val -- validity of these rights  
17 may require recourse to Native laws and customs. Whether the  
18 rights seem unusual or not to a non-native, they are 'not to  
19 be approached as if they were something anomalous or monstrous,  
20 difficult to concieve and more difficult to admit.'" That's  
21 a quote from Justice Holmes. "A Native people's sea-ice hunting  
22 activities far from land and the property rights which arise  
23 from them have not been the subject of extensive or definitive  
24 legal commentary. If the rights asserted by the Inupiat seem  
25 unusual, it is because the Inupiat are an unusual people opera-

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1     ting in an unusual environment. However, the relevant facts and  
2     applicable legal concepts involved are not difficult. The  
3     Inupiat have treated and continue to treat the sea ice as a  
4     portion of their domestic territory. The camp, hunt, fish,  
5     travel, eat, play and sleep on the ice for a substantial portion  
6     of their lives. Their traditional law evolving to meet the  
7     challenges which arise continue to govern the ice. Their sea-  
8     ice domain includes broad portions of the Beaufort and Chukchi  
9     Seas. The only boundaries recognized are those set each year  
10    by the natural cycle of freezing and breakup. For thousands  
11    of years the Inupiat's occupation of the sea ice was unchallenged  
12    by outsiders. The Russians, during their presence in Alaska,  
13    never approached conquest or dominion over the Inupiat or their  
14    territory. Even after 114 years of American presence, the  
15    traditional hunting culture persists and the traditional sources  
16    of political authority are respected. Until relatively recently,  
17    the Inupiat had little necessity to go to American courts for  
18    the definition or protection of their sea-ice rights. Their  
19    isolation was protection enough. Prior to oil development, the  
20    only intensive non-native activity on the North Slope was the  
21    whaling of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.  
22    Although there is evidence that the Inupiat accepted the  
23    presence of the whalers, or at least some of them, the result of  
24    non-native exploitation was near extermination of a species and  
25    a severe blow to the ancient culture dependent upon it. These

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1 results are still deeply felt. According to the proposed five-  
2 year oil and gas OCS plan, we are now on the eve of a second  
3 major period of offshore economic exploitation. Defendants,  
4 the oil companies, attempt to present a picture of an ordinary  
5 lease sale, the first of a series of ordinary lease sales, and  
6 ask that it be evaluated as if the Arctic ice were an ordinary  
7 navigable waterway rather than the ancestral hunting grounds of  
8 the Inupiat people, and an area whose legal status is far from  
9 clear and whose physical dynamics are uniquely alien to  
10 all but those who live there. In their impassive attempt to  
11 cast their own proposed actions as matters of course, defendants  
12 Amoco et al. misleadingly characterize the Inupiat's complaint  
13 as simply one of a pattern of suits constituting 'yet another  
14 chapter in the continuing campaign to impede development.' The  
15 so-called pattern of suits should instead be viewed as a response  
16 to a sweeping pattern of intrusions threatening, in multiple  
17 ways, the physical and communal well-being of all the Inupiat.  
18 The proposed transformation of the Arctic sea ice into a giant  
19 oilfield would be a unique disruption of natural and human  
20 patterns which have been continuous for -- for millenia.  
21 Defendants' legal assumptions of regularity are simply in appli-  
22 cable to the Arctic environment and the rights of its people.  
23 The Inupiat people and their representatives have never author-  
24 ized, ratified or consented to the joint federal/state OCS sale  
25 in the Beaufort Sea. By Resolution 80-1, plaintiff ICAS is

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1 on record as opposing oil and gas leases in the Beaufort and  
2 the Chukchi Seas and asserts that all portions of the lease-  
3 sale area more than three miles offshore are part of the domes-  
4 tic territory of the Inupiat people. The legal questions which  
5 arise are not difficult in their formulation. That Native  
6 subsistence activities can give rise to an enforceable property  
7 rights in areas far from land is well-established in American  
8 law, and particularly in cases involving Alaska and Hawaii. The  
9 precise contours of the aboriginal right are to be determined by  
10 reference to the usages, laws and practices of the native  
11 people themselves. Whether the rights in question are in the  
12 mainstream of Anglo-American common law is irrelevant. Under  
13 these principles rights in exclusive fisheries, ocean waters  
14 and submerged lands have been recognized on numerous occasions  
15 by the courts and the Department of the Interior. The Inupiat  
16 have jurisdiction, based on their inherent sovereignty and  
17 recognized powers of self-government, to preserve and regulate  
18 the property right essential to their subsistence. Plaintiff  
19 ICAS is a federally-recognized regional tribal organization  
20 which has all the sovereign powers which pertain to Indian  
21 tribes and has attributes of sovereignty over its membership  
22 and its territory. Its membership consists of all the Inupiat  
23 of the North Slope, and includes virtually all subsistence users  
24 of the sea ice. The territory it occupies includes the entire  
25 North Slope, land and sea-ice areas alike. Territorial and

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1 jurisdictional rights of a tribal entity are not dependent upon  
2 the existence of a reservation or a treaty. The Inupiat have  
3 actively exercised jurisdiction over their sea-ice hunting ground  
4 at every opportunity. In particular, the Alaska Eskimo Whaling  
5 Commission, a native organization whose authority is derived  
6 from and delegated by the region's tribal organizations,  
7 regulates the Native bowhead hunt, whether within or beyond the  
8 three-mile limit, and is the sole such body recognized by the  
9 Inupiat. The Alaska Eskimo Walrus Commission operates similar-  
10 ly. Neither property rights on the Inupiat sea-ice hunting  
11 grounds nor tribal juris- -- jurisdiction have been extinguished.  
12 The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act by its terms does not  
13 pertain to native rights beyond the exterior boundaries of  
14 the State of Alaska. Further, the motivating purpose and thrust  
15 of ANCSA are inapplicable to the rights asserted here. ANCSA  
16 was designed to clear title to lands in Alaska and had as its  
17 principal purpose the resolution of the chaotic land situation  
18 which threatened to freeze the state's economic development.  
19 Its purpose was also to confirm prior conveyances and tentative  
20 approvals of State land selections under the Alaska Statehood  
21 Act. The rights asserted here are not in Alaska. They do not  
22 relate to land. They do not involve except contingently and  
23 indirectly any rights of the State of Alaska. Finally, ANCSA  
24 contains no provision which limits or affects tribal juris-  
25 diction anywhere, whether in Alaska or outside its boundaries,

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1 nor is there any evidence that that was ANCSA's intent. What-  
2 ever jurisdiction ICAS has by virtue of its inherent sovereignty  
3 remains intact after the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.  
4 The arguments of defendants Amoco et al. pertaining"...

5 H.O.: Please, can you sum up...

6 MS. BODENHORN: Okay.

7 H.O.: Okay. We have it as a part of the  
8 record, and I appreciate your reading that much, but I think  
9 we're gonna have to move along.

10 MS. BODENHORN: All right. Then I'd just like  
11 to read the final paragraphs. "The Inupiat also assert that  
12 defendants violate their rights under the American Indian Reli-  
13 gious Freedom Act. The ice-occupancy rights involved are cen-  
14 tral to the Inupiat's subsistence culture and have a central  
15 place in Inupiat religious beliefs, both in their traditional  
16 and more modern Western-influenced forms. Defendants' activities  
17 threaten to deprive the Inupiat of access to sacred sites, will  
18 desecrate burial sites and graveyards, and will befoul and  
19 destroy the physical environment and animal life which are  
20 central to Inupiat religious beliefs. As a tribal group, the  
21 Inupiat are specially suited to bring the question of sea-ice  
22 rights before the court. The uniqueness of the Arctic sea-ice  
23 environment and the Inupiat's extensive use of it present funda-  
24 mental questions of native rights which could be brought by  
25 no other plaintiffs. The Inupiat seek a trial to prove that

1 since time immemorial they possessed property and jurisdictional  
2 rights within the areas designated as federal or disputed in  
3 the federal/state joint Beaufort Sea OCS Sale and that those  
4 rights remain valid today."

5 H.O.: Okay. Any questions? Okay. Thank you,  
6 Barbara.

7 MS. BODENHORN: Um-hum.

8 H.O.: Ida Olemaun? Per- -- perhaps I mispro-  
9 nounced the name. O-l-e-m-a-u-n. How do you pronounce your --  
10 how do you pronounce your name?

11 MS. OLEMAUN: Olemaun.

12 H.O.: Olemaun.

13 IDA OLEMAUN

14 testified as follows:

15 MS. OLEMAUN: I'm Ida Olemaun and...

16 H.O.: And may I have your address, please?

17 MS. OLEMAUN: Box 6, Barrow.

18 H.O.: Box 6?

19 MS. OLEMAUN: Um-hum.

20 H.O.: Okay. Thank you.

21 MS. OLEMAUN: With a father that is a whaling  
22 captain and a hunter, I survived my childhood and still -- even  
23 though I'm married now with four children, four sons, I still  
24 have depend -- dependency on our wildlife here, both onshore and  
25 offshore. And it's a deli- -- delicacy for us. We have seasons

1 where we have the fresh delicacies, which is during the spring.  
2 We -- we get the whale and we all look forward for it, and it's  
3 the best delicacy we have. And then during the --the spring and  
4 summer we get the ducks. And everybody looks forward to hunt  
5 these, 'cause it's -- it's fresh -- fresh produce for us. And  
6 during the fall time there's fall whaling, but yet due to the  
7 -- due to some people that are trying to ban it or put quotas  
8 on whaling, they didn't have any fall whaling. But yet at the  
9 same time, when I think about this, I wish they could put quotas  
10 on the oil rigs, 'cause it doesn't -- it's not fair at all. Here  
11 they -- they started drilling on land, and yet just as long as  
12 they didn't touch our ocean, our livelihood -- even though they  
13 touched our livelihood, which is the caribou, which we catch  
14 yearround, they still press to go out to drill offshore, and  
15 yet -- even my own peace of mind, I know they're gonna press it  
16 anyway, and they're still gonna do it anywhere. 'Cause no matter  
17 how much we fight, what are we accomplishing? It hurts us, it  
18 stabs our heart, 'cause they're attacking our own delicacies,  
19 both on land and now they are attacking our ocean. And also  
20 during the summertime we get the fresh walrus, fresh seal,  
21 fresh bearded seal, and we all look forward to these. And on  
22 my table I wouldn't want to eat something that stunk from oil.  
23 And according to your summary, which I've just glanced through,  
24 I want to quote -- that it will be direct interaction -- on  
25 page three. It is going to be direct interaction on the bowhead

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1 population once they start drilling offshore. And once they  
2 start drilling offshore, I -- I went to Canada and saw a drilling  
3 rig, and we questioned those people, how they were going about,  
4 and they -- they were -- there are ships that go right back  
5 and forth right on their -- right next-door to them.

6 H.O.: Next-door to the whales?

7 MS. OLEMAUN: To their livelihood. Not only to  
8 the whales. Right where they are fishing, there's boats going  
9 right by where the nets are. That's one -- that was a great  
10 disappointment for me, and that's why I'm very much opposed to  
11 this offshore drilling. And then once they start drilling on  
12 the ocean, when the -- when the ice gets rough, they can always  
13 move to another rig. They've got these certain rigs that  
14 are scattered all over, and once this rig -- once this rig  
15 gets too dangerous due to ice conditions, they just move onto  
16 another rig, and that's just gonna happen once they start  
17 drilling offshore. They're just gonna have dominance over our  
18 own hunting grounds, like what they're doing on land now. Look  
19 at those rigs in Prudhoe Bay. They started from few rigs,  
20 about two, three rigs. And I -- I presume you have been out  
21 there to see the sites. They're scattered all over now. And  
22 once they start drilling offshore, you bet the same thing is  
23 gonna happen. And on this summary, we've been taught to eat  
24 -- not taught, we've lived -- we've been raised to eat these  
25 delicacies, 'cause my father was to -- we were too poor during

1 that time for him to have -- for him to go buy some food in the  
2 stores. And he's a hunter and he just buys some simple -- you  
3 know, like tea, coffee or sugar and milk, whatever he -- he can  
4 afford from the stores. But yet the food at home was always  
5 plentiful, 'cause he's got this freedom to go in and out when-  
6 ever we run low on food. He knows that he can go out and  
7 hunt seal, caribou, for our table. And it still holds true  
8 today, but yet there's a lot of obstruction going on within our  
9 lives now, and we're fighting for it, and we're not gonna quit  
10 fighting for it, and we're not gonna keep shut about it. And  
11 on your summary, it's quoted that "However, it is possible that  
12 significant long-term effects on bowhead population behavior  
13 induced by various disturbance sources could occur as a result  
14 of the proposed sale." Yep, it's gonna have long-term effects  
15 on the whales. And that's all I have. Thank you.

16 H.O.: Questions or... Thank you. Mr. Ronald  
17 H. Brower? Is Mr. Ronald Brower here?

18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Not here.

19 H.O.: Mr. ...

20 (simultaneous speech from the audience)

21 H.O.: He'll be back later? Mr. Robert  
22 Harcharek? Did I pronounce your name correctly?

23 MR. HARCHAREK: Right here.

24 H.O.: Can you give us your address, please?

25 Thank you.

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ROBERT HARCHAREK

testified as follows:

MR. HARCHAREK: Box 312. I am Dr. Bob Harcharek, a multidisciplinary social scientist and educator. Barrow is home for me and my family. I am the director of technical assistance for Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation. Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation is a village corporation of Barrow, organized pursuant to Section 8 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Because the proposed leasing and planned subsequent development of the Diapir Field will directly impact upon the Inupiat people of Barrow, as well as the residents of the entire coast of the North Slope of Alaska, we deem -- we deem it important to communicate our unqualified opposition to this proposed Lease Sale 71. We as a corporation of the Inupiat, whalers by tradition, are categorically opposed to any offshore drilling activities in our waters. We have studied the Diapir Field Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed oil and gas lease sale and related documents, including the U.S. Arctic Oil and Gas Report prepared by the National Petroleum Council. We have discussed these at length with many of the affected residents of the North Slope. Based upon our review, discussions and analyses, and upon my professional judgment and experience, it is our opinion that the lease sale as proposed would be disastrous to the cultural integrity and the physical survival of the Inupiat people. We believe that any such offshore

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1 activity is a violation of Inupiat cultural traditional law.  
2 We also assert that the proposed offshore drilling activities  
3 would be a violation of Inupiat rights guaranteed by the American  
4 Indian Religious Freedom Act. The ice-occupancy rights involved  
5 are essential to the Inupiat subsistence culture and have a  
6 central place in Inupiat religious beliefs, both in their  
7 traditional and more modern Western-influenced forms. Offshore  
8 drilling activities threaten to befoul and destroy the physical  
9 environment and animal life which are central to Inupiat reli-  
10 gious beliefs. No technological safeguards or regulations have  
11 been developed by industry or the government to insure that these  
12 negative impacts can be eliminated or even mitigated to any  
13 appreciable degree. On the contrary, safeguards and regulations  
14 required in previous lease sales have been deleted from the  
15 guidelines for the Diapir Field sale. We view these accelerated  
16 offshore hydrocarbon development efforts as impacting upon  
17 the indigenous peoples in ways for which there are no precedents  
18 in the history of mankind. The consequences of thrusting modern  
19 Anglo-American civilization upon culturally distinct peoples,  
20 whose survival and existence itself have depended for centuries  
21 on the resources of land and sea, are poorly understood by the  
22 decision makers, scientists and the hydrocarbon industrialists.  
23 The present state -- the present state of scientific knowledge  
24 is deficient. Therefore, these consequences cannot be predicted  
25 with any degree of confidence, nor in a scientifically reliable

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1 fashion. For these reasons, we strongly recommend that the  
2 proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Lease Sale 71 be  
3 canceled. Alternative two, offered in the Diapir Field Impact  
4 Statement, is that there be no sale. We endorse this alterna-  
5 tive. If, by reason of this proposed development of hydrocarbon  
6 resources, substantial environmental consequences are suffered,  
7 it will not be the United States government, nor the oil  
8 companies, nor the people of the Lower 48 states who will bear  
9 the consequences of this action. Rather, it will be the Inupiat  
10 people of the Arctic region who will bear the burden. Since  
11 the stakes involved the very cultural existence of the Eskimo,  
12 there is no room for error, nor is there any such thing as a  
13 second chance. Today in the Arctic we have an extension and  
14 accelerated expansion of the industrial complex with all of its  
15 advantages, its problems and its tensions. Exploitation of  
16 physical resources overcome most other considerations. In the  
17 Arctic, the major energy resource development decisions have  
18 already been made. National interests and goals will continue  
19 to dominate resource development decision making. We are  
20 cognizant of these political realities. It is most desirable  
21 for the indigenous Inupiat and other residents of the Arctic, as  
22 well as being imperative for the nation as a whole, that federal,  
23 state and local governments, as well as the private institutions  
24 and industry, do everything within their power and means to  
25 help mitigate the powerful forces of conflict and change resulting

1 from hydrocarbon resource development, on the preservation of  
2 the culturally complex society of the Inupiat. It is critical  
3 -- it is of critical importance to determine and monitor cumula-  
4 tive environmental and societal impacts of existing as well as  
5 future hydrocarbon resource development efforts in the Arctic.  
6 The result of this research and monitoring must be utilized to  
7 moderate the accelerated hydrocarbon resource development  
8 efforts. The Diapir Field Impact Statement contains admissions  
9 that six to nine major oil spills are probable over the 30-year  
10 life of the oil field. The report reads: "Since the probability  
11 of finding oil in the proposed sale area is 99%, and since nine  
12 oil spills are predicted based on industry experience along the  
13 OCS, some oil spill damage to nearshore environments and ice-  
14 associated marine mammals and birds appears very likely."  
15 Elsewhere in the document, reductions in caribou and other  
16 terrestrial mammal populations, birds, and certain marine mammal  
17 populations including polar bears and seals are projected to  
18 occur. While reductions of the bowhead whale populations,  
19 according to the environmental impact statement, are more diffi-  
20 cult to predict, if reductions did occur, their effects would  
21 be extremely serious over the long term. In the report the  
22 predicted six to nine major oil spills are considered virtually  
23 unavoidable. The Diapir Field Statement states that "the man-  
24 date -- excuse me -- "that the magnitude of unavoidable impacts  
25 on endangered whales is unknown but potentially significant."

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1 Elsewhere the document reads: It is very likely that an indeterm-  
2 inate degree of direct or indirect contact between at least  
3 a portion of the bowhead population and oil spills would occur.  
4 If this contact occurred, the whales may temporarily avoid or  
5 abandon affected areas because of short-term, localized change  
6 in productivity of food organisms. There is some chance that  
7 deleterious physiological responses of whales contacted by oil  
8 could occur. Certain ice conditions could on occasion lead to  
9 substantial portions of the population being exposed to such  
10 contacts. It is not precisely known if this interaction would  
11 be significant in relationship to the welfare of this endangered  
12 species, but it is possible that it may have long-term, signifi-  
13 cant implications to the welfare of the population." The E.I.S.  
14 statement reads further: "It is possible that endangered whales  
15 could be subjected to irreversible direct and indirect effects  
16 of oil spills, disturbance due to noise and other human activities  
17 and/or deterioration of the habitat due to facility develop-  
18 ments. Whether such effects would lead to permanent or irre-  
19 versible losses of whale resources is unknown." The report  
20 contains admissions that, "If bowhead whales were no longer  
21 available, there would be an irreversible and irretrievable  
22 loss of culture, meaning and purpose in Inupiat society. The  
23 combined risk of oil spills and other disturbances for this  
24 sale when combined with risks to the bowhead whale from Alaskan  
25 and Canadian Beaufort oil and gas development and tankering

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1 activity could contribute to these losses. There will be an  
2 accelerated decline in the Inupiat social system which must  
3 be considered an irretrievable loss." We cannot stand by and  
4 see this destruction of the Inupiat culture. It would be con-  
5 sidered by many to be merely a blatant example of twentieth  
6 century cultural genocide. The interest of the Inupiat people  
7 and other residents of the North Slope is not to be taken lightly.  
8 We seek joint effort, partnerships and input into all levels of  
9 the decision making process. Our concerns with the quality of  
10 life and the future of the Arctic are real and are not going to  
11 be ignored. We are going to be involved. Our culture is at  
12 stake. The very existence of the Inupiat hangs in the balance.  
13 In addition to the cultural risks, the proposed sale would work  
14 social and political havoc in the area. Employment and other  
15 purported benefits to the local population, according to Diapir  
16 Field Draft Environmental Statement, are expected to be minimal.  
17 The secondary impacts of secondary boom towns and their  
18 attendant social ills, on the other hand, can have permanent  
19 deleterious effects. For all practical purposes, this affront  
20 to the Inupiat people is further compounded by the way the OCS  
21 lease sale has been presented. Thus far they have been totally  
22 unilateral on the part of the developers. The sales have been  
23 scheduled without consideration -- without consultation with  
24 Inupiat leaders by the United States government at the urging  
25 of the oil companies. There is no sense of partnership or

1 cooperation with the people who must bear the brunt and pay the  
2 heavy social costs of development. The Inupiat people have not  
3 consented to these intrusions. On the contrary, the Inupiat  
4 Community of the Arctic Slope, which is the regional-wide tribal  
5 organization, and Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation have already  
6 sued in an attempt to stop a much smaller lease sale, the joint  
7 federal/state lease sales centered in the Barrier Islands, on  
8 the grounds that unconsented-to development in the Inupiat off-  
9 shore hunting grounds directly violates unextinguished property  
10 and sovereignty rights in the area. The United States, rather  
11 than waiting for the results of this lawsuit, has plowed ahead  
12 with an even bigger intrusion, without taking into consideration  
13 any of the issues or the deep-seated fears and frustrations of  
14 the local population. The lease sale, from a strictly legal  
15 point of view, should be delayed at least until questions of  
16 unextinguished Inupiat rights can be dealt with in an orderly  
17 way by the courts. In conclusion, it is our contention that  
18 based upon the data presented in the Diapir Field Draft Environ-  
19 mental Impact Statement itself, the continued survival of the  
20 Inupiat requires that the Diapir Field lease sale be cancelled,  
21 or at the very minimum, be indefinitely postponed. The mora-  
22 torium on offshore development must remain in effect until a  
23 time when the aforementioned deleterious impacts can be eliminated.  
24 These safeguards must be guaranteed by both industry and the  
25 United States government. At stake is our survival. The Inupiat

1 are facing both genocide and ethnocide, the death of our people,  
2 and the death of our way of life. The remaining alternatives  
3 set forth in the Diapir Field study involving deletions of  
4 portions of the tracts were made for valid reasons and in  
5 good faith, but are not comprehensive enough to be effective  
6 in guaranteeing the Inupiat access to the only sources of  
7 subsistence. Any plan for lease sales in the Arctic should at  
8 least demonstrate a sincere attempt to cooperate with the Inupiat.  
9 The Inupiat have proven that they are not completely anti-develop-  
10 ment, if they can be secure in the knowledge that irreplaceable  
11 subsistence resources will not be destroyed. Inupiat groups and  
12 individuals are cooperating in the development of the Kuparuk  
13 onshore development project. There, consultation among govern-  
14 ment, industry and indigenous groups will hopefully provide a  
15 model for orderly development with minimum negative impacts.  
16 On the contrary, the proposed Outer Continental Shelf sales,  
17 including the scheduled Diapir Field sale, exemplify an insen-  
18 sitive attempt to loot the North Slope of its assets with little  
19 regard for the well-being of the people who have lived here  
20 for thousands of years. This kind of action will only result in  
21 interminable litigation and increasing and unnecessary frus-  
22 tration on all sides. Quyanaq.

23 H.O.: Questions? Thank you, Dr. Harcharek.  
24 Mr. George Edwardson? Do you spell your last name with an "O"?

25 MR. EDWARDSON: Yes.

1 H.O.: Can you give me your address, please,  
2 Mr. Edwardson?

3 GEORGE EDWARDSON

4 testified as follows:

5 MR. EDWARDSON: My name is George Edwardson and  
6 I'm the director of natural resources for Inupiat Community of  
7 the Arctic Slope, Box 437, Barrow.

8 H.O.: Thank you.

9 MR. EDWARDSON: Let me start off by reading,  
10 the definition I picked up from the dictionary, and it's a word  
11 that has been used practically in every paragraph in your environ-  
12 mental impact statement. That's "assume: To take for granted  
13 without -- or without proof. To pretend to have." This is  
14 what assume means, and your environmental impact statement could  
15 not be written without this word.

16 H.O.: You're right about that.

17 MR. EDWARDSON: And the use of drill ships, this  
18 drill ship use, is this for summer use only? And the icebreakers,  
19 your backup systems for your offshore platforms you're gonna  
20 use, the last icebreaker we had -- we had seen come up north was  
21 the one that went back -- that drifted back with the current and  
22 couldn't control itself. And your -- your -- I have a copy of  
23 the best available and the safest technology written in the  
24 Federal Register, Friday, January 15, 1982. Let me just give  
25 you what your basic requirements -- "BAST requirements may, how-

1 ever, be specifically waived in instances where incremental  
2 benefits resulting from the use of BAST do not exceed the  
3 incremental costs involved in such use." Your best available  
4 technology is limited by the money that can be produced from  
5 the oil and gas offshore. This is what BAST says in the Federal  
6 Register on January 15th. And platforms have never been proven  
7 in the Arctic. They've never used 'em so far. Causeways, that  
8 has already been proven in our past, in my mental -- in our past  
9 Point Thompson hearings, that they are damaging. This has been  
10 recorded by the federal government. On your oil spill risk\_  
11 analysis, on page 100, you're using land-based data where there  
12 is no moving ice on top as the basis for creating your risk  
13 analysis. This is written on page 100. On page 101 you have  
14 accident rates of Gulf of Mexico and California used, and admit  
15 it, admit using, on page 101. And just to show you the kind of  
16 infor- -- the kind of protection we're gonna have, on page 102,  
17 I'll quote this: "In Prudhoe Bay operations approximately  
18 1.826 billion barrels of oil have been produced as of June, 1981.  
19 There has been no major crude oil spills from platforms." Now,  
20 what kind of statement is this? There are no platforms in  
21 Prudhoe Bay. It's all land operation. You're using the words.  
22 You're twisting the meanings of the words around in your environ-  
23 mental impact statement. It -- another quote: "It must also  
24 be noted that these rates are based on only one spill and would  
25 substantially, with a single accident at Prudhoe Bay, change."

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1 And then on page 104: "Three days to represent diminished  
2 toxicity of the spill." Has this been proven that in the Arctic,  
3 that in three days the gasoline will disappear, the lighter  
4 gases will disappear? Has there ever been any tests done on  
5 this? "Ten days to allow deployment of cleanup equipment."  
6 In ten days your cleanup equipment is gonna be over a hundred  
7 miles away from where you need to clean up. On page 107: "State  
8 -- state of the art for containment and cleanup technology."  
9 "State of the art" means we'll learn as we go along, that's the  
10 understanding I have of "state of the art." On page 109: "With  
11 so many variables an analysis of the mechanical behavior of  
12 the ice is very complex. The interaction between sea ice and  
13 structures have been investigated through theore- --through  
14 theoretical -- is that how you say the word?

15 H.O.: Theoretical.

16 MR. EDWARDSON: "Theoretical calculations, model  
17 tests, and full-scale measurements, but attempts to relate all  
18 these approaches have been only partially successful": Sackinger  
19 in 1980. Just nothing but guesswork. There's no proof in it.  
20 You can't -- you know, I can create theories and then throw  
21 them at you and then -- you wouldn't accept them. And going to  
22 the Federal Register again. On Monday, December 7, 1981, Fed-  
23 eral Register, U.S. Federal Register. "Geological Survey:  
24 Outer Continental Shelf; Certification Verification Agents;  
25 Cessation of Application Acceptance." And going down to the

1 last section, what I want to point out is, "This temporary  
2 closing of the application period does not apply to the Arctic  
3 area and the CVA responsibilities for new structure in that  
4 OCS area. Applications will continue to be accepted through  
5 February 1, 1982." Then after that, they'll give 'em back.  
6 Was this law created just for this hearing? That's the impres-  
7 sion it gives when you read the law. And then the protection  
8 we're gonna have under Title 30. I'm not gonna read every  
9 section out of you, but I'll give it to you and I'll show you.  
10 This is a summary of the changes made in the Federal Register.  
11 It turns red. This -- these are the protections that have been  
12 removed from us. They're all red.

13 H.O.: You mean as part of the -- the operating  
14 orders, is that...

15 MR. EDWARDSON: These -- these are the -- Title  
16 30 that has been quoted through your environmental impact state-  
17 ments to show that there is protection for us in our home. This  
18 -- this is coming from your Federal Register. And here's another  
19 one: Department of Interior, August 20, 1981, Federal Register,  
20 Final Ruling. On the second page, "Part 200, Forms and Reports:  
21 200.1 amended by removing. Part 231: Operating Regulations  
22 for Exploration, Development and Production: 231.25 removed,  
23 231.30 removed." It just continues like that. And then here,  
24 the Endangered Species Act. And here, the Endangered Species  
25 Act, the scientific authority chapter has been removed, our

1 protection has been removed. Our ways of correcting our pro-  
2 tection have been removed. And then here's a...

3 MR. BOUDREAU: Excuse me, could you repeat that,  
4 please? What section of the Endangered Species Act has been  
5 deleted?

6 MR. EDWARDSON: Chapters 8... I'll leave it here  
7 with you so you can see.

8 MR. BOUDREAU: Thank you.

9 MR. EDWARDSON: And then here, I have another  
10 article from Mechan- -- Mechanical Illustrated, and I just  
11 want to read one paragraph to you: "The problem is ice. Pack  
12 ice grinding against drilling platforms. Sea spray freezing  
13 to the machinery. Ice slabs piling a hundred feet high along the  
14 coastal shoals. Icebergs that gouge the ocean floor, snapping  
15 seabed pipelines like straws. Floating ice islands, fifteen  
16 stories high and ten miles long, that can crush a drilling plat-  
17 form in seconds." I just wanted to quote this Mechanical  
18 Illustrated to you. And then some more proof on the safe  
19 practices is recorded in the Federal Register, Thursday, November  
20 5, 1981: "South Addition Vermillion Area; Report on Blowout  
21 and Fire." These are the safe methods being used where there  
22 is no ice. And then on -- on our social side and our health  
23 side, coming from the Federal Register again on January 15, 1982:  
24 "Summary, Office of the Secretary, National Environmental Policy  
25 Act and Related Acts. Summary: This notice provides a list of

1 departmental programs which will not require future environmental  
2 reviews," and in -- instead of going through them, I'll just  
3 leave that with you. And just to give you a background on how  
4 our population has lived up here, coming from the Bureau of  
5 Ethnology, in 1887 the population just on the coast, from the  
6 beginning of the Arctic Circle to Herschel Island, was over a  
7 hundred and fifty thousand people, just on the coast. Now,  
8 coming from another government report called Eskimo Administra-  
9 tion, done by the United States government, our population by  
10 1950 was less than 1,300. We have said no as individuals. We  
11 have said no as communities. We have said no as regional,  
12 tribal governments. And in Point Thompson, we have said no  
13 as a total Alaska Native people. And we also have said no  
14 through National Con- -- Congress of American Indians as a total  
15 people of North America. And to top it off, we have also said  
16 no on the international level through our (indiscernible) Circum-  
17 polar Conference we have said no. I mean, what does it take to  
18 make that be understood? We have said no every form we can.  
19 Has the meaning of that word changed in the language?

20 H.O.: I would like to have (simultaneous speech)...

21 MR. EDWARDSON: I'll leave it all with you.

22 H.O.: All right. Thank you.

23 MR. EDWARDSON: Thank you.

24 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Edwardson.

25 (applause from the audience)

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1 H.O.: Has Mr. Ronald Brower come in? Mr. Fred  
2 Bahr? B-a-h-r.

3 FRED BAHR

4 testified as follows:

5 MR. BAHR: I'm a little nervous, but my name is  
6 Fred Bahr. I'm an Inupiat. I'm a newcomer to Barrow. I've  
7 only been here one year. I'm a newcomer to the Inupiat way of  
8 life. I was raised by the white people, by missionaries in an  
9 orphanage in Southern Alaska. I worked for five years with  
10 oil people. I've seen the pipeline and its effects from below  
11 Fairbanks to Prudhoe Bay. I know how you people think and oper-  
12 ate, and I feel more comfortable with the Inupiat way. From  
13 what I have seen and heard, offshore drilling in the Beaufort  
14 Sea would be foolish, a folly which would kill the life and the  
15 livelihood of the Inupiat people. I have only one question for  
16 you. I understand that there is a case now in litigation  
17 in which ICAS, the governing body of the Inupiat people, is  
18 suing the United States government, the governing body of the  
19 American people. This lawsuit questions the right of the United  
20 States to subdivide or otherwise touch any portion of the Arctic  
21 Sea from the three-mile limit. This lawsuit questions your  
22 right to sit before our people in this capacity. What I see here  
23 is a waste of the taxpayers' dollars, because until this lawsuit  
24 is settled, it is questionable whether there will be any use for  
25 the information which your department is supposedly collecting

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1 in the interest of what you call democracy. Unless you intend  
2 to continue full steam ahead with your plans to develop this  
3 area regardless of the will of the Inupiat people and regardless  
4 of whether or not you have clear right and title to the area  
5 under question in this hearing, unless your plans are already  
6 reversible, I do not understand your presence here at this time.  
7 Why didn't you wait until your rights in this issue have been  
8 legally determined? Because if this lawsuit is determined  
9 in the favor of the Inupiat people, then your presence here  
10 today will have been a total waste of time. How can you justify  
11 your presence under these circumstances? And in closing, I  
12 agree with what our people have said, that offshore drilling  
13 in the Beaufort Sea is a definite no. You shouldn't -- you  
14 shouldn't even have a draft environmental statement and you  
15 shouldn't even be considering going out there. Thank you.

16 H.O.: Mr. Bahr, may I ask you what your address  
17 is, please?

18 MR. BAHR: P.O. Box 704, Barrow.

19 H.O.: Okay. Thank you. Is Dorcas Maupin ready  
20 to testify? Will you give me your address, please, Miss Maupin?

21 DORCAS MAUPIN

22 testified as follows:

23 MS. MAUPIN: Box 161. I'd like to say for the  
24 first five years of my life we lived up inland, and to make a  
25 long story short, I lived with my three aunts, grew up up inland.

1 When my grandfather died, we came back to Barrow. Up inland  
2 we have experienced starvation. For about four years we lived  
3 on fish alone, day in and day out. We had fish for breakfast,  
4 lunch and dinner, and that's all we ate. None of this white  
5 flour, sugar; none of it existed, but we survived. That's  
6 what I remember from my childhood. And we lived totally on  
7 land. And when we came back, every summer we would go off-  
8 shore -- I mean on the coastal line for -- for the hunting with  
9 my aunts. My grandmother was alive then. Every summer after  
10 school we go hunting seal, birds, fish, till school -- I was  
11 ready to go -- just about approach -- we came back to town. For  
12 most of my 17 years before I was married, that's what I exper-  
13 ienced as an Inupiat here in Barrow. And after that, I married  
14 and moved to Seattle. While I was down there, the news came  
15 that there was an earthquake in Anchorage, and as I listened,  
16 there was a big storm here in Barrow that was something like  
17 90 miles an hour, which was a big catastrophe, and I was far,  
18 far away from my home. The first thing that came into my mind  
19 was a food cache for at least my people, how to ta- -- and I  
20 hear the helicopters came and brought some survival food, and  
21 I was worried. It scared me. And this catastrophe can happen  
22 again. While I was riding my three-wheeler last summer to  
23 the Noovook, the point, I see the current, very swift. Right  
24 in the fog and rain I watched it. And there was nobody. I was  
25 riding by myself, just to observe, and there was an icebreaker

1 down there, but I could barely see it. But as I see the  
2 current next to the shore, it's going something like five miles  
3 an hour, but fifteen feet of this it's going different altogether.  
4 It's something to see. Just what you have seen something like  
5 that, it's -- that's the Mother Nature's way. And there's a  
6 little thing that I was gonna add. Impacts could occur as a  
7 result of development of alternative energy source. You talk  
8 about energy source. You don't have to go offshore for energy  
9 source. Consider coal mine at Meade River. There's also coal  
10 mine in Wainwright that you could use for energy source. You're  
11 talking about imported -- increasing dependence on oil and gas,  
12 but these coals (ph) have to be considered. You can see them  
13 when you walk on the shore, just on the sand, and they could  
14 be useful. And also, I was talking with some of us within last  
15 few weeks, how we should -- what my grandparents had taught me  
16 when I was small. They have made home-made tools to catch snipes  
17 when we went to feeding (ph) station. And my grandmother has  
18 taught me, and I thought this is what I should teach my children,  
19 because one time I killed about 20 of them and I bring them  
20 home. And nowadays, you hardly see the snipes. I walked the  
21 point last summer. Where did they go? We used to enjoy them  
22 as food sources when I was a girl. You hardly see those anymore.  
23 And I wanted to take my children up inland where I was raised  
24 and teach them hunting, fishing, and enjoy the land that was  
25 given to us from the beginning. Then they reduced the whales,

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1 limited, something like three to a village. And the population  
2 is growing, more job-hunting people. You contact with them  
3 in streets every single day, looking for places to stay. And  
4 if catastrophe occurs, then money won't mean anything to Inupiat  
5 people. Money won't buy you this and that. Then you're going  
6 to start depending on your land for food -- for food source.  
7 And the last thing I'd like to say is I'm very opposed to drilling  
8 offshore. So many people -- so many stores have been built here,  
9 but there's only one store here in Barrow that sells native  
10 food. It's Brower's store. But others are popping up every-  
11 where, here and there. But they won't mean anything in the  
12 future. That's all I have to say.

13 H.O.: Thank you, Miss Maupin.

14 COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, I have to change  
15 my tape.

16 H.O.: All right. Let's stand in recess for  
17 about five minutes.

18 (Off record)  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

(On record)

1 H.O.: Mr. Ronald H. Brower?

2 MR. BROWER: Yes. Um-hum.

3 H.O.: All right. Do you want to give us  
4 your address, please?

5 MR. BROWER: My name is Ronald H. Brower. I'm  
6 Land Chief for Ukpeagivk Inupiat Corporation at Box 427; Barrow,  
7 Alaska 99723.

8 H.O.: You're Land Chief, right?

9 MR. BROWER: Yes. (pause) Okay?

10 H.O.: Go ahead.

11 MR. BROWER: I thought you might have some  
12 questions.

13 H.O.: No. Go ahead.

14 MR. BROWER: This public hearing dealing with the  
15 DiapirField environment impact statement is, again, a step which  
16 has been the most detrimental cause to the way of life that the  
17 Inupiat people are pursuing to lead in the Arctic, not only in  
18 the Alaskan portion of the Arctic but also in Canada and in other  
19 areas. And in discussions which they have held and other people  
20 up here have held with them, there is the very strong desire  
21 that the Arctic Ocean be not disturbed in preservation of our  
22 way of life, which is a hunting-social way of life, which has  
23 other culture relationships integrated with it, such as religion,  
24 art, history and of the -- et cetera. And this has continued  
25 for many thousands of years in the Arctic without being disturbed.

1 The type of development which an impact statement leads to  
2 consequently is a lease sale, and the persons to whom you are  
3 leasing also operate in an international structure which also  
4 has dealings with the very same countries on -- on the other  
5 side of the oil in the Arabian nations where they are transporting  
6 oil for Europe's use and for your support, and through their  
7 manipulations, the history of it indicates that through that  
8 process there was the rise of oil which led to the development  
9 and the attempt for development of oil in the Arctic, again,  
10 since the 1920s. And in this very short time that the Arctic  
11 has been opening up for oil development has been the cause of  
12 the largest disasters that are impacting the Eskimo societies  
13 at the international level. That comes through many sources.  
14 One of the major causes is oil development in the Arctic. The  
15 other causes are due to other events which occur beyond our  
16 borders up here, which are creating causes of disease which has  
17 not even been entered into your program -- in your research.  
18 And this is creating a lot of anguish amongst our people. And  
19 dealing with the Diapir Field, some of this history, if you look  
20 into it, should be included in the impact statements on the  
21 impact of the social-economic culture of the people who live  
22 in the Arctic.

23 H.O.: I thought that the draft environmental  
24 impact statement did attempt to -- to consider those potential  
25 impacts.

1 MR. BROWER: It should be noted that it is only an  
2 attempt and there has been no fact based upon it and no experience  
3 based upon it which is applicable to the area which you are  
4 so concerned with. It's the -- this is the mechanism in which  
5 disaster is occurring to the Arctic people and this is the  
6 portion of the protective measures which you have removed has  
7 increased in your attempt to lead to a lease sale through these  
8 environmental impact statements. And it's a very profound  
9 problem. I think you should research more to administer  
10 something of this nature with a proper prospective of the  
11 Arctic. Thank you.

12 H.O.: Any questions? (pause) Thank you, Mr.  
13 Brower. Michael Jeffrey?

14 MR. JEFFREY: Madam Chairman, for the record,  
15 my name is Michael I. Jeffrey. I've been a resident of Barrow  
16 for the last five years. I'm testifying tonight as an individual,  
17 some of my personal comments, although my employment is that I'm  
18 the Supervising Attorney of the Alaska Legal Services Corporation  
19 office here in town. I started the office five years ago.  
20 Along with the general civil case load that we do in our legal  
21 services office, over the last five years I've been deeply  
22 involved with the people of the North Slope as they face  
23 governmental regulations for hunting and increasing efforts  
24 of both the State and Federal Governments to sell oil leases in  
25 the offshore areas used by the Inupiat hunters and the wildlife

1 that everyone depends on. I have also been involved with the  
2 struggle of people to get protection for their subsistence  
3 hunting sites through the Native Allotment laws and that's the  
4 background I bring to this testimony. And I think it's useful  
5 in this hearing to first look a little bit at the process and  
6 it's something that we've talked about before, and that is it's  
7 awfully fast. I think it's going very fast and I think some  
8 of that is the administration in Washington. We haven't talked  
9 about that today but of course that's what's going on. There's  
10 a new lease sale schedule been proposed that's going to move this  
11 Diapir Field sale to this Fall. It was bad enough when it was  
12 talked about early next Spring. I just got that big impact  
13 statement a few weeks ago and I think most people here either  
14 haven't read it or they only saw it maybe a couple of weeks  
15 ago. In the impact statement itself, for example, there was  
16 such a rush to get it out that we don't have the Natural  
17 Fisheries Service opinion on what's going to happen to the  
18 endangered bowhead whale. This is obviously one of the critical  
19 issues and it's an issue that needs public comment. We can't  
20 give any. We don't know. We don't know what they say. We just  
21 got to wait until later on and by then it's much more difficult  
22 to meaningfully bring the opinions of people to the government  
23 about that issue. Another issue, this has been brought out  
24 earlier today, is the fact that there is litigation involved  
25 right now. One case that I've been personally involved with is

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1 -- is still in the State Courts about the Beaufort Sea leases  
2 -- the State and Federal leases -- and that hasn't been decided  
3 yet. We're still waiting for a decision. The Inupiat community  
4 of the Arctic Slope is claiming that the Inupiat have the title  
5 to the area beyond the three mile limit and that is still in  
6 the Courts also. In addition to that, something that was  
7 brought out in the impact statement is the fact that the five  
8 year lease plan that Secretary Andrus put out was seriously  
9 questioned by the Court of Appeals of the District of  
10 Columbia and that has to be revised. And then Secretary Watt  
11 comes out with one that's even more destructive. And these  
12 things are still hanging in the air and yet this -- this whole  
13 project is going forward. Now, I think it's clear to people --  
14 many people who have read the different impact statements that  
15 the testimonies that people have given, the litigation that's  
16 gone on, has resulted in some changes. And that is that this  
17 impact statement brings out many of the issues in a much more  
18 honest and a much more clear way, certainly, than the one in  
19 1979 did. There's no question about that. You know, right  
20 from the start we -- we are told that there are six to nine big  
21 oil spills that are probable, right there, right from the start.  
22 There is talk within the impact statement about that statistics  
23 being based on whether it's the general OCS statistics or the  
24 on-shore Prudhoe Bay statistics, and I think the portions of the  
25 impact statements which points out that use of the on-shore

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1 statistics is very suspect are quite reasonable. In other  
2 words, it says that there will be drill ships, there will be  
3 exotic con- --monopode cone structures out there. It's not  
4 going to be just gravel islands involved in this lease sale  
5 if the development goes ahead. And so those statistics should  
6 not be used. It's going to be more dangerous than just as if  
7 people were on shore. And I think the suggestion that we heard  
8 earlier today that North Sea statistics and the Canadian Beaufort  
9 Sea statistics, those would be much more appropriate and I think  
10 that's true. The impact statement does bring out the comments  
11 of many of the elders of the North Slope that have been made  
12 in books and in testimonies about some of the ice events that  
13 they've seen that the scientists haven't seen, and that's --  
14 that's very useful information. Mid-winter major ice pushes in  
15 the mid-winter, that's in the impact statement. There's more  
16 to be said and I think one would hope that there's more of that  
17 in future books like this. And I think that one -- one state-  
18 ment in the impact -- in the book is worth quoting, which is  
19 when it says that a cautious approach to oil and gas development  
20 by industry and a progression of well designed ice hazard studies  
21 will do much to insure an orderly, safe development of our  
22 Arctic resources, which is on page eighty-three. That's, I  
23 think, what everybody's saying. The problem is, is that we  
24 don't see the cautious approach from the part of the government  
25 that's proposing these lease sales. I think that's a good

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1 statement though. Cumulative impacts is much more well brought  
2 out and I think -- than in the past. In particular, talking  
3 about the Canadian tankering, which says that by 1990 we may be  
4 facing one tanker a week going by this town, carrying -- carrying  
5 oil to Japan. However, there -- there are many other things  
6 which are brought out. And -- and bringing out the fact that  
7 most of the tracts are in the very dangerous ice areas; bringing  
8 out the very important and very difficult and severe dis- --  
9 problems that the society is going to have. And again, I think  
10 a quote is worth making, where it says, "Regionally significant  
11 impacts on sociocultural systems in the form of political and  
12 social unrest, conflict and dissension are probable through the  
13 projected life of the field". And also, "expected harmful  
14 interactions made include accelerated rates of crime, alcohol,  
15 drug abuse, violence, apathy, alienation, particularly in  
16 Barrow". Well, of course, these kinds of things are nothing  
17 special to the North Slope; it's special to the boom town kind  
18 of thing and this -- this is all on page one twenty-two, by the  
19 way. But it's very important to bring that out and it is going  
20 on. I sing in the choir during the funerals -- there's suicides  
21 that we're seeing. We're seeing -- there are people that have  
22 drunk themselves to death, and it's not a happy thing to think  
23 about and especially when you think of why this is happening.  
24 And it's things like this that's making it happen -- these lease  
25 sales. Now, there are some things in the impact statement that

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1 I think could be improved. One is I don't think there's an  
2 adequate discussion of the enforcement issue. George Edwardson  
3 brought out the best available, safest technology issue. And in  
4 particular, to my knowlege, there is no BAST standard set yet  
5 for the Arctic, and so it's left kind of loose. And again,  
6 this is another argument for slowing things down. And in fact,  
7 on page one seventy-one of the impact statement it's admitted  
8 that the Arctic Operating Orders do not totally eliminate the  
9 risks of spills, nor are there feasible methods of controlling  
10 spills during the transition seasons when ice is broken, moving  
11 and generally unstable. There are -- the discussion about  
12 costal zone management. The impact statement talks about how  
13 we're not going to talk about whether this lease sale is  
14 consistent with the Alaska Costal Management Program, and of  
15 course, there is no, at the moment, in place North Slope Borough  
16 Program, but we're not going to talk about that. We'll leave  
17 that till later, until these wells are -- are being proposed  
18 with exploration plans. And I think that that discussion should  
19 be re-examined. I understand that there has been successful  
20 litigation in California which says exactly the opposite. That,  
21 in fact, it is now that this should be examined. If you know  
22 that the government action that's being proposed is going to  
23 violate local costal zone management programs, you must, at the  
24 beginning of the whole thing, look into it very seriously. The  
25 impact statement doesn't talk much about an issue that some of

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1 testimony today has covered, which is the health of the people  
2 and particularly the fact that the Native food that people are  
3 fighting to retain has been documented to be more nutritious  
4 than what you can get in the stores. Putting aside the cost and  
5 availability and everything else, it is just more nutritious.  
6 There was some very good testimony in the Kaktovik hearing in  
7 1979 that brought that out, on the Beaufort Sea lease sale. The  
8 impact statement doesn't talk very much about data gaps. It's  
9 not very clear about that, and I think the synthesis, which I  
10 was lucky enough to get a copy of, because the way I understand  
11 it it is not available, really, to the general public yet, only  
12 to the scientists, but this -- much more clearly these data  
13 gaps are brought out in here, and I think the -- the -- the  
14 impact statement will be stronger if they -- if they revealed  
15 what the scientists are saying, because the scientists are say-  
16 ing there are serious things that they don't know; the scientists  
17 are saying that some of the fish studies, some of the bird  
18 studies are based on one sample in one year and that's all they  
19 know, and so they'll present the data, say. Well, that kind of  
20 thing is worth bringing out in the impact statement also, so  
21 more people know about that. The impact statement doesn't talk  
22 very much about Native allotments, and yet Native allotments  
23 are a very important thing because they are the -- the effort  
24 of people to protect their subsistence hunting sites. The impact  
25 statement says, "Well, there's a few that have been -- there's a

1 few applications in the NPRA." Well, far from that. There's  
2 over a hundred applications in the NPRA and not only that, under  
3 the D-2 bill, most of those have been granted. And many of  
4 those -- I should say several of those are right near the Cape  
5 Halkett side of the lease side and will be impacted and I think  
6 that should be addressed. There is no discussion of the issue  
7 of tax law changes. Now, for example, I read an analysis a few  
8 years ago which was talking about how -- the way the -- the  
9 American tax laws are structured so that the oil companies can  
10 get big write-offs for going into frontier areas where they  
11 have to pay a lot of extra money if they're trying to develop,  
12 like with these tertiary recovery techniques. Like guaranteed  
13 oil, from a tax point of view, an accounting point of view, if  
14 you try to really get the most you can out of an existing field,  
15 it's really more expensive in -- in that way than going into new  
16 frontier areas. And it could be that if the tax law change --  
17 the tax laws were changed, it would have a drastic effect on  
18 the -- whether some of these leases really would be very  
19 attractive to the industry. And yet there's nothing about that  
20 in -- in the impact statement. I didn't see anything about  
21 conservation as a viable alternative. Now, it's probable -- it's  
22 possible that -- that the statement covers itself by saying, we  
23 refer to something else. I didn't catch that, but nevertheless I  
24 think it's an important issue that should have been at least  
25 discussed in the document. Now, even though, as I've said,

1 this book is generally better than the 1979 Beaufort Sea impact  
2 statement, it's very disturbing to see. In other words, on the  
3 one hand, we are being told more clearly of the dangers. On the  
4 other hand, when we're -- when we look at the seasonal  
5 restrictions -- various stipulations, all of a sudden they're  
6 weaker. In other words, we are told this is a much more  
7 dangerous area than the one that was sold in 1979, and yet  
8 suddenly the seasonal drilling restriction is compressed into  
9 merely two months instead of from March 31st to November 1st, the  
10 way it was. And it's clearly stated in the impact statement; as  
11 well it should be, it is admitted that that two month drilling  
12 restriction allows no buffer time. In other words, if the spill  
13 happened in August, it would probably still be -- be cleaned --  
14 being cleaned up when the whales are beginning to go by, and  
15 that was the whole point of the March 31st to November 1st, is  
16 not just that that particular period was dangerous. In other  
17 words, it was -- it was a wider time frame than just the danger-  
18 ous ice conditions and Spring breakup and -- and Fall freezeup.  
19 It allowed a buffer so that if there was a spill on the last  
20 day, there -- that could be cleaned up before the ice got  
21 dangerous. There's no discussion in the impact statement of  
22 why, for example, in the Spring time -- how is the oil going to  
23 be cleaned up? There's no discussion about that. It's just  
24 simply dropped out, that -- that ban on drilling in that period  
25 of time. So I'm going to introduce as an exhibit something that

1 your office already has, which is the testimony that I filed on  
2 keeping the seasonal drilling restriction on the existing  
3 leases, and that has several attachments, articles and analyses  
4 to support that. For some reason, this impact statement drops  
5 the stipulation about a costal zone management program, and I  
6 don't quite know why, but I don't see anything in there which  
7 says, like the Beaufort Sea leases did, that they are subject,  
8 and putting the leasees on notice, that they are subject to any  
9 valid costal zone management program. Why isn't that in there?  
10 I don't see why that was taken out?

11 H.O.: (Simultaneous speech) -- information?

12 MR. JEFFREY: Huh? No. I believe it was  
13 actually in the -- in the leases. I'm not -- it's possible it's  
14 just an information though, I'm not sure. Another issue is the  
15 test structure. Now, in the Beaufort Sea leases it says that  
16 you have to have a test structure out there, and as was testified  
17 earlier today, the Borough has approved one to be built. I  
18 shouldn't say "a test structure". They have allowed a structure  
19 to be built upon which they'll be making some tests. Now, that  
20 sounds like a fine point, but it's not a fine point and that's  
21 brought out in one of the reports in the synthesis, which is  
22 page one sixty-eight of the synthesis document, where they talk  
23 about so many different options, and I think there is no really  
24 justification given in -- in the Diapir Field E.I.S. of why  
25 -- what -- what makes people think that we're going to know

1 everything that people need to know about the proper kinds of  
2 structures -- drilling platforms to have in these dangerous  
3 ice conditions by the time people who get these leases are going  
4 to want to do it? I don't see why that's -- that stipulation  
5 isn't still in there for this impact statement also, and it  
6 might even be strengthening. And these options that are given  
7 by -- in this report -- this environmental hazards report that  
8 -- in the synthesis, should be examined. It may be that instead  
9 of letting an oil company simply pick an area which it finds  
10 convenient, maybe an actual test structure should be put in  
11 there which would really -- you could run tests on the way --  
12 the way it should be done out there to be safe. A final point  
13 on this is the liability. What happens if there is an oil spill?  
14 That was an issue that was discussed in the 1979 final E.I.S.  
15 after some -- some comments from people that the draft was pretty  
16 weak. They expanded that discussion. Here, we are merely  
17 referred to Casey's technical report, and when you read that,  
18 it's only about half a page. And I think's appropriate to put,  
19 again, as an exhibit to today's testimony, my testimony that I  
20 gave in the '79 lease sale hearing where I spend a good deal of  
21 of time pointing out that is basically a sham. That that --  
22 that spill contingency fund, which some people say is going to  
23 help people get the money back for the livelihood that they've  
24 lost, extremely complicated, extremely difficult to make any  
25 proof under that and -- and certainly does not address the needs

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1 of Alaska coastal people. It may address the needs of commercial  
2 people in the Lower 48, I don't know. Now, after looking at the  
3 impact statement, of course, and -- you know -- it's good to  
4 step back a little bit from the whole thing because after all,  
5 we are talking about the proposal to have a lease sale on a  
6 certain date, in a certain place and this and that, and this  
7 chance that we have to talk about the impact statement is also  
8 the only chance that most of the private people have to really  
9 give their opinions about the lease sale, as such. And just  
10 from my personal point of view, I -- when you look at the oil  
11 spills that are being said to be probable, when you look at the  
12 social problems that are already present and will be intensified,  
13 when you look at the fact that, for example, marine mammals, it's  
14 said that there may be a major population reduction, on page  
15 one sixty-one -- things like that. I think that the alternative  
16 two, which is the no-sale alternative, is the one that makes  
17 sense. Now, what is that -- to me that means that at least for  
18 this five year lease plan for the next five years you're talking  
19 about no sale. Now, of course, when the next five year lease  
20 plan is considered, at that time, this whole issue can be  
21 re-examined. At that time there would be that much more studies  
22 done, there would be that much more operating experience on the  
23 existing leases, there -- the Borough's Coastal Zone Management  
24 Program would be in effect and it would be a much different  
25 situation. Obviously, the whole situation would have to be

1 looked at then and -- and see if such leasing was appropriate  
2 at that time. In closing, I'd just like to share with you  
3 something I heard some time ago from Horace Ahsogeak, who was  
4 one of the elders that testified earlier today, and he -- I was  
5 over at his house, gosh, this was probably eight months ago now.  
6 I was over -- over at his house and he -- he started to talk  
7 about a vision that he had and he said that sometimes -- and I  
8 don't recall if it was like in dreams or waking but he says it's  
9 something that keeps coming back to him. It's a vision of  
10 fires along the entire Beaufort Sea coast -- fires. And when I  
11 read -- when I read that burning is the way to clean up oil  
12 spills in many -- in most cases -- a major way to do it. And  
13 when I read an impact statement like this one which says that  
14 six to nine major oil spills are probable -- are going to  
15 happen, I keep thinking of that vision of fires burning all  
16 along the Beaufort Sea coast, and when you think of the  
17 devastation that that would cause to people's health and to  
18 their culture and to their lives, I -- I just hope that the  
19 Government stops doing it and steps back and slows down. Thank  
20 you.

21 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Jeffrey. Any questions?

22 MR. BOUDREAU: Yeah.

23 H.O.: Mr. Boudreau?

24 MR. BOUDREAU: Mike?

25 MR. JEFFREY: Yes?



1 MR. BOUDREAU: Did you say you were speaking  
2 as an official representative of the Alaska Legal Services?

3 MR. JEFFREY: No. I -- I said that I was  
4 speaking personally.

5 MR. BOUDREAU: Personally?

6 MR. JEFFREY: I simply identified my job.

7 H.O.: Okay. Thank you. (pause) Annie Brower?  
8 Annie Brower?

9 MS. BROWER: My name is Annie Brower and my  
10 address is Box 123, Barrow. I'm with Inupiat Community of the  
11 Arctic Slope as an employee, and I would like to elaborate on a  
12 few things that have been said from earlier today up to now. I  
13 don't have a written statement but I have -- I can memorize  
14 what I have said before, time after time, on -- during the  
15 hearings. Like I said before, it's getting to be like a broken  
16 record to me. I can memorize it altogether what I have said  
17 and I have never change it and will never change it, what I have  
18 been saying, because I am against this off shore drilling, the  
19 lease sales off shore. I'm all against that because for my  
20 people's sake. I've been involved in few things that are  
21 concerning my people, on their behalf. For these past few  
22 years, I've been with the North Slope Borough Planning  
23 Commission and if I have to name all the -- all that I have been  
24 involved in concerning my people, it's a long history, so I  
25 just going to elaborate on what I have heard all during this

1 time and on this environmental impact statement. One that really  
2 helped -- that hit me is that social problems likely with this  
3 and other proposed lease sales in the area could include increased  
4 alcoholism, family breakup, conflict, generational conflict and  
5 increasing alienation on part of Inupiat residents, particularly  
6 in Barrow. It's not just in Barrow, it's all coastal-wide  
7 because from Prudhoe Bay they're heading down toward the other  
8 area of Alaska coastal places, and time after time we have made  
9 these statements and I don't know what more you want to hear.  
10 We just see different people and we come here with same things  
11 that we have said before and I don't believe we're just about to  
12 change our attitude about our way of living just to please you  
13 people for these hearings. When we read the statement, especially  
14 what they have gathered, a lot of times they are written in a  
15 manner that -- to please other people that are not living around  
16 our area. Other things that we have said are not even documented.  
17 That's one of the worst things that people with the hearings  
18 that take recording and doing some interpreting in their manner  
19 of how this person said it, they write them down as the documents  
20 in a way that should not have been even placed in there because  
21 it's altogether different meaning. And that's why we don't  
22 trust anybody anymore. You people come here from the outside  
23 world, you come here and start talking to us: "We'll do this  
24 for you" and you turn around then you start doing things in  
25 different manner, which makes it real hard for us people up here

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1 to believe what we hear and see. And it's -- it's pretty bad  
2 for me to be speaking in this manner, but that's the truth. That  
3 is what it's like around here. And furthermore, on these  
4 statements that have been said, I was born at Barter Island  
5 and was raised in Barrow and my dad's a hunter, he's a whale  
6 hunter and he's moved to the other village and now it's my --  
7 I'm next in line. So we -- my husband and I have a whaling  
8 crew and our kids are whalers too, all of them. Five -- five  
9 of our sons are whalers and I'm expecting my grandchildren to  
10 be whalers yet. So this is the very thing that we didn't  
11 want. Like, this is what you call in English -- (pause) Anyhow,  
12 this whale population have been observed for a few years and  
13 then the government thinks the whale -- the whale count is going  
14 down, but not according to our whalers it is not. From way back,  
15 we have known that some years they wait and wait for whales all  
16 along the ice shoreline, but nowadays they come up here by  
17 schools and we don't believe they did the right type of counting  
18 to make these reports but then they make them -- make the reports  
19 to the government that there are -- what word like you use for  
20 decreasing numbers?

21 H.O.: Diminishing?

22 MS. BROWER: Diminishing. And if -- if the  
23 government have a way of trying to get rid of us Inupiat people  
24 along the coastal villages, that's one thing that it's trying to  
25 do to get rid of us is trying to get rid of our forceries -- our

1 food resources because we live off the land like these people  
2 say. It's like a garden to us. Like right now when you go to  
3 the store, there's nothing that you can be satisfied with with  
4 food what they have in there if they have it and if you have the  
5 money. If you don't, then you just go hungry unless you go out  
6 and find your own food. Right now you can go out and get some  
7 caribou but that thing is really depleting too because of the  
8 impact from the North Slope. You go out there as some hunters  
9 see it, these people -- the outside people that come here to do  
10 their work, job seekers, they just go out there and slaughter  
11 animals. That's no Eskimo way of doing things up here. They  
12 only take care of their food source. They don't even try to  
13 over-do it or they just get enough to share with their neighbors  
14 if they have to. So this is the one way our government is trying  
15 to get rid of our people, as I see it. I read books here and  
16 there too and it really hurts me because nowadays with this  
17 thing going on, it really scares us because that's our only way  
18 of living. According to the -- the environmental -- environment-  
19 al impact statement here, I read -- I glanced through it -- I  
20 glanced through it but it's -- I don't like it.

21 H.O.: Do you disagree with what is said?

22 MS. BROWER: A lot of it, what it says here is  
23 not...

24 H.O.: Not so?

25 MS. BROWER: Not so.

1 H.O.: You don't think those things will happen?

2 MS. BROWER: Well, it's already happening, but  
3 the way it's -- the way it's written, it's not -- if I was -- if  
4 I was a good writer, I wouldn't put it this way. I would -- I  
5 would want to make sure I write the whole truth and nothing but  
6 the truth. Not make up something like that just to pass as a  
7 statement. That's what I'm saying. Because a lot of this is  
8 not right and I wouldn't even want to comply with what the rules  
9 and regulations are set for us nowadays because I read -- I read  
10 few Federal regulations here and there too because our -- where  
11 I'm working as a Federal -- Federally-funded, non-profit  
12 organization. So we -- we go have -- we have to go by Federal  
13 rules. So on these issues there's some statements that I see  
14 here and there and even though we don't want -- we don't like  
15 this off shore drilling, I know they'll just go on ahead and do  
16 it, and to make the people -- the whole world to know about this  
17 I would -- I would like to put in records that if it comes to a  
18 time as individual, we're going to have to do something about it  
19 to get our attention and get our way of doing this to keep -- to  
20 keep it as it is. On land, there's a lot of oil. There's a lot  
21 of oil fields, but to go out there too, after doing a lot of  
22 damage to our hunting areas, they want to go out to the sea. No  
23 sale, from my side. I don't want that happen, whatsoever. If  
24 it comes to a point that we want to do something, we may have to  
25 go to D.C. and spill the oil right in front of the White House

1 to get our attention, to get the press to know what we really  
2 saying is what we want. It maybe come to a point like that. I  
3 mean that's my personal feeling because the way I feel about my  
4 people and our land. If somebody have to pay my fare down there,  
5 I could do it. I could get arrested, I could get the press to  
6 make a lot of fuss about this, only to get the right people there  
7 and let them know that what we say here is what we mean. And we  
8 want it that way. So I -- I know where D.C. is, I know where  
9 to locate it and it wouldn't be too hard to get there. (laughs)  
10 So even if it comes to that point, that's how I feel personally  
11 about this off shore drilling, and my answer is no, because of  
12 my people, because of our future generation, right now along  
13 the land is bad enough already but to go out to the ocean, the  
14 answer is no. Thank you.

15 H.O.: Thank you, Mrs. Brower. Joash Tukle or  
16 Tukle?

17 U.V.: Tukle.

18 H.O.: Tukle.

19 U.V.: Joash Tukle.

20 H.O.: Tukle. Thank you. Sorry. (pause) Mr.  
21 Tukle?

22 MS. MONGOYAK: (speaks Inupiat)

23 H.O.: Go ahead.

24 MR. TUKLE: My name is Joash Tukle.

25 H.O.: What is your address?

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1 MR. TUKLE: Huh?

2 H.O.: What is your mailing address?

3 MS. MONGOYAK: It's a post office box number.

4 MR. TUKLE: 1 -- 157.

5 H.O.: Thank you.

6 MR. TUKLE: I'm from Barrow and Nuiqsut, both.

7 H.O.: And from Nuiqsut?

8 MR. TUKLE: Yeah. (Speaks Inupiat)

9 MS. MONGOYAK: He first wants to know a little  
10 bit about what you people are. If you're from the oil company  
11 or from the land department -- Bureau of Land Management. So  
12 I'm going to give him a brief briefing on that in Inupiat.  
13 (Speaks Inupiat)

14 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

15 MS. MONGOYAK: When the Native people make their  
16 allotments, the Inupiats said that their allotments were not  
17 included in the -- were not -- the ocean was not included with  
18 the allotment because it did not belong to the Eskimos.

19 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

20 MS. MONGOYAK: If they were going to start the  
21 allotment deal a long time ago, why weren't the Eskimos notified  
22 of this -- they were going to do the off shore drilling.

23 H.O.: Well, there've been a number of meetings  
24 and hearings with respect to proposals for off shore drilling.  
25 There's been no decision to -- to issue leases in this area.

1 That's the purpose of -- of the environmental impact statement,  
2 is to -- to notify the Secretary of the Interior, who -- who  
3 makes that decision, what the -- the probable impacts of such a  
4 decision would be, and that's why we're here for these hearings.  
5 I -- I guess I'm confused about the word, "allotment". Does he  
6 mean like a subsistence allotment on land?

7 MS. MONGOYAK: No. I -- the people had claim  
8 to their hunting areas and to their -- like Nuiqsut was one of  
9 the places where they had to put up -- stay up in tents in order  
10 to claim that land.

11 H.O.: Under the Claims Act?

12 MS. MONGOYAK: Um-hum.

13 H.O.: Yeah. Okay. Ask him to go on, but I'm --  
14 I'll try to follow. I don't understand the point he's trying  
15 to make.

16 MS. MONGOYAK: (Speaks Inupiat)

17 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

18 MS. MONGOYAK: When they first made their  
19 decisions as to where their allotment could be, the white man  
20 told them that they could not make their allotments on -- around  
21 the lakes or anywhere, or the ocean, that included water.

22 H.O.: Okay. I just didn't -- okay.

23 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

24 MS. MONGOYAK: The Eskimos have not said yes  
25 to the drilling and to the off shore drilling and he, himself,



1 does not want any drilling or any lease sale to go on.

2 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

3 MS. MONGOYAK: Looking at the map in front of  
4 him that you brought, he's -- he doesn't see any islands that  
5 they usually see, and he thinks that you didn't include all of  
6 the map that was supposed to be on there.

7 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

8 H.O.: Maybe on that....

9 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

10 H.O.: I'm sorry. I'm sorry.

11 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

12 MS. MONGOYAK: The next time you make maps of  
13 the proposed area, you should -- he's suggesting that you have  
14 the whole map with you instead of just a portion of it so that  
15 the people up here that know the area can see what you're really  
16 talking about. This is only a portion of the map that you  
17 brought, and looking at it from his viewpoint, he doesn't  
18 really recognize the place.

19 H.O.: Ask him to look at the larger map that's  
20 lying there on the table, which is really from Barrow to the  
21 Canadian border, at least, and....

22 MS. MONGOYAK: (Speaks Inupiat)

23 H.O.: ....and indicate any islands that --  
24 that are not shown there.

25 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

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1 MS. MONGOYAK: He's saying it's for the benefit  
2 of the other people that don't know the area, not -- not only  
3 for himself but for the other people that have not travelled  
4 inland or have gone around that area.

5 H.O.: Is he saying that we need to show more  
6 inland or a larger....

7 MS. MONGOYAK: More....

8 H.O.: ....part of the coast?

9 MS. MONGOYAK: Larger part of the map about  
10 where you're going to be doing that proposed sale, including the  
11 upper -- upper part and the bottom. The whole map area of  
12 where you're doing your lease sale.

13 H.O.: It's -- it's the area in Harrison Bay,  
14 right there.

15 MR. TUKLE: See, right there. (ph)

16 H.O.: Um-hum.

17 MR. TUKLE: That's supposed to be all out (ph)  
18 like that, the map.

19 H.O.: Just -- just the area where those blocks  
20 are. Now, what would be helpful to include in addition to that?

21 MS. MONGOYAK: (Speaks Inupiat)

22 U.V.: Excuse me. (Speaks Inupiat) Yeah. You  
23 guys are not showing the islands on the area where you have the  
24 proposed -- proposal. That's what he's saying. You don't  
25 have any markings on the islands.

1 U.V.: In the -- in the public notice.

2 U.V.: In the press release.

3 H.O.: Oh, in the press release. On that big  
4 map, are the islands there?

5 U.V.: Um-hum.

6 H.O.: All right. Okay. Thank you. (pause)  
7 Okay. Thank you.

8 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

9 MS. MONGOYAK: He would really appreciate it if the  
10 people out in radioland are listening that know about this area  
11 would come in and talk to you about the lease sale. It would  
12 be a real big help to the people and to the North Slope.

13 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

14 MS. MONGOYAK: By -- around Colville Island --  
15 Colville, there are islands that you don't show on the map and  
16 there are -- are about -- there are houses that are about five  
17 or six feet down that are still there, and he really wants to  
18 keep that area intact.

19 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

20 MS. MONGOYAK: There are more fish in the  
21 Colville River than anywhere that he knows and he really doesn't  
22 want any drilling done in that area.

23 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

24 MS. MONGOYAK: He was born and raised in Kupig  
25 River.

1 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

2 MS. MONGOYAK: His grandparents -- his parents  
3 and his grandparents have graves that are over there too. And  
4 his relatives that are buried there, is his main concern too.

5 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

6 MS. MONGOYAK: He says we are United States  
7 citizens too, we who are sitting here with you. We who know the  
8 ocean and how it is. We have looked at the United States and  
9 how their vegetables and gardens are being frozen and sometime  
10 in the future you people are going to come up and eat with us  
11 too.

12 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

13 MS. MONGOYAK: We, the Eskimos, invite people  
14 to come and eat at -- in our houses and we do not expect them  
15 to pay for what we put out, and they could come in anytime they  
16 want to.

17 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

18 MS. MONGOYAK: You who come to hear us and to  
19 hear our testimonies should really go over our testimonies  
20 instead of just listening to us.

21 H.O.: We will.

22 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

23 MS. MONGOYAK: He's talking to -- more talking  
24 to the Nuiqsut people. You are going to Nuiqsut tomorrow -- you  
25 people are going to Nuiqsut tomorrow and I would like the

1 people from Nuiqsut that go -- that are -- that own half of --  
2 some of the rigs out there to go to the meeting.

3 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

4 MS. MONGOYAK: The people who want the drilling  
5 done have also bribed their own people to sign or to say that  
6 they want drilling done and he also tells them that he in no  
7 way wants these other people to bribe whoever is in for the  
8 proposed sale.

9 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

10 MS. MONGOYAK: He heard about the bribery done  
11 to young people and he wants to be as a spokesman for the people  
12 of Nuiqsut.

13 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

14 MS. MONGOYAK: "I have much to say about this  
15 sale, but I have heard a lot of testimonies from the people here"  
16 and--and they have -- the people here have already said what he  
17 was going to say.

18 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

19 MS. MONGOYAK: "And going back to the damages  
20 that can be done to the ocean."

21 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

22 MS. MONGOYAK: "The ocean of ours is not like  
23 the ocean of your -- in your countries."

24 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

25 MS. MONGOYAK: "It has eyes."

1 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

2 MS. MONGOYAK: "The current and the wind, when  
3 they are together, are very strong."

4 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

5 MS. MONGOYAK: "They don't"....

6 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

7 MS. MONGOYAK: "They can damage anything."

8 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

9 MS. MONGOYAK: "We have heard about how you can  
10 clean up the oil spills if there is ever an oil spill."

11 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

12 MS. MONGOYAK: "There is no way for you to clean  
13 up an oil spill if it ever occurred up here because of the  
14 pressure ridges coming up and the wind and whatever that is that  
15 turmoils the ocean out here."

16 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

17 MS. MONGOYAK: "The pipe that is already inside  
18 the permafrost, if there was ever an oil spill, after five days  
19 it will destroy all animal with -- without being cleaned up."

20 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

21 MS. MONGOYAK: "Anyway, we can say about this --  
22 about the oil spill: We cannot control the wind to die down if  
23 -- even if we did" -- no. "We can't say -- we can't tell the  
24 wind to die down" and he said in the future he's against the  
25 proposed sale and he wants to live hand in hand with the white

1 people.

2 H.O.: Thank you.

3 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

4 H.O.: Thank you.

5 MS. MONGOYAK: That's all he has to say.

6 H.O.: Thank you very much. Thank you for  
7 translating.

8 MS. MONGOYAK: (Speaks Inupiat)

9 H.O.: Is there anyone who wishes to testify?

10 MS. MONGOYAK: I asked if I missed some of it.

11 H.O.: Oh. I beg your pardon.

12 MS. SOLOMON: There's just one little place  
13 here that I have to ask him. About -- about the map. I think  
14 he -- he said that the people that knows the land and islands  
15 should have opportunity to help with the map. I think it was  
16 mentioned to have the people come here that knows about the  
17 land.

18 H.O.: We would welcome that kind of help, and  
19 when -- when we finish, if you could talk to Mr. Emerson (ph)  
20 who is seated right behind you there? Okay?

21 MS. SOLOMON: (Speaks Inupiat)

22 H.O.: Thank you. Was there -- there was some-  
23 one else who wanted to testify.

24 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

25 MS. SOLOMON: (Speaks Inupiat)

1 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

2 MS. SOLOMON: Yeah. He -- he wanted that so he  
3 could help.

4 H.O.: Well, we welcome his help and....

5 MS. SOLOMON: And let the people know where the  
6 animals are in that -- in that map.

7 H.O.: Oh. There are lots of maps in the  
8 environmental impact statement that show what he's talking about.

9 MS. SOLOMON: But he wants to be included. The  
10 Native people that have lived there, they want to be a -- be the  
11 helpers to show where the -- the habitat of the animals are.

12 H.O.: Are you Charlie Hobson?

13 MR. MAUPIN: Jeffrey Maupin.

14 H.O.: You're Jeffrey Maupin. Oh, all right. Mr.  
15 Maupin -- it doesn't matter. Okay. Charlie Hobson and then Mr.  
16 Maupin. Okay. I just....

17 MR. HOBSON: Okay. My name is Charlie Hobson.

18 H.O.: ....have my people mixed up.

19 MR. HOBSON: I'm a Native.

20 H.O.: And what's your address, Mr. Hobson?  
21 Your mailing address.

22 MR. HOBSON: 172. I'm concerned about this that  
23 I am the only Eskimo adult (indiscernible speech), 'cause I  
24 spent six years in the ice. Of the nine years I had worked  
25 for the Naval Arctic Research Lab -- you know -- ONR?(ph)



1 H.O.: Um-hum.

2 MR. HOBSON: I spent six years in the ice itself.  
3 Six years of my life, you know? And there's no way you can say  
4 that the ice is going to do this and that.

5 H.O.: I didn't understand you.

6 MR. HOBSON: You can never say what the ice is  
7 going to do....

8 H.O.: Um-hum.

9 MR. HOBSON: ....from day to day.

10 H.O.: Um-hum.

11 MR. HOBSON: We travel by the wind and the  
12 current movements every day. I spent nine years on the ice --  
13 six years in the ice, total, on an ice -- on an iceberg, okay?

14 H.O.: Um-hum.

15 MR. HOBSON: There's no way you can predict what  
16 the ice is going to do, what the ice -- what the wind is going  
17 to do. I lived on an iceberg six mile by four mile for six  
18 years of the nine years that I worked for Arctic (ph) Naval  
19 Research. I have every record of that, what we did; how the  
20 island went and there's no way you can predict where it's going  
21 to go every day. One day we would move half a mile, we'd move  
22 two miles, we'd go back two miles. There's no way you can  
23 predict the ice.

24 H.O.: Did you experience, on that ice island,  
25 the override that other people have testified....

1 MR. HOBSON: Every day. Every day we did for  
2 the nine years I worked for Naval Arctic Research, we did.  
3 'Cause I was on that ice island and that pressure rate you  
4 think about, our lives were in jeopardy every day. The office  
5 of Naval Research paid us every day something like eight dollars  
6 -- nine dollars and sixteen cents a day for sleeping.

7 H.O.: But not too soundly? (laughter)

8 MR. HOBSON: Not too soundly, but -- you know --  
9 that's what it is. But -- you know -- that -- that pressure  
10 ridge was so tremendous every day and you can't put an ice  
11 island over there at Prudhoe Bay and you can't do it.

12 H.O.: What about gravel islands that are built  
13 from the....

14 MR. HOBSON: You can't do it.

15 H.O.: ....from the land up?

16 MR. HOBSON: You can't do it. You can't do it.  
17 Gravel, I mean is nothing to that stuff. You are taking nine  
18 years of my life where -- nine years of my study for nothing.  
19 And you want to build a -- you know -- a ice island out there?  
20 You can't do it. I'm the -- you know -- I'm an iceologist.  
21 Before you invented those things -- you know -- 'cause I was  
22 there. I know more than you.

23 H.O.: I don't doubt that.

24 MR. HOBSON: Huh?

25 H.O.: I don't doubt that a bit.

1 MR. HOBSON: What?

2 H.O.: That you know more than I do.

3 MR. HOBSON: I know I know more than you do.

4 Why you want to build it, 'cause it's no good. Why you going  
5 to build one out there?

6 H.O.: I don't know that there's a proposal to  
7 build an ice island. There is....

8 MR. HOBSON: I spent six years of my life out  
9 on an ice island studying the ice. I worked nine years for the  
10 -- you know -- for Max Brewer (ph) and those guys. Max Brewer,  
11 John Chin, (ph) all those -- you know -- people.

12 H.O.: Um-hum.

13 MR. HOBSON: And I spent six years, total, out  
14 of my life, working out on the ice, so that -- you know -- I  
15 know more than you -- you guys. And there's no way you can  
16 build or drill in that stuff out there. If you can put it in--  
17 you know -- I don't know -- you know-- I know -- I know how  
18 to write just like you guys, in the way of things. (ph) I'm  
19 an iceologist. Ask me any question and I will answer you.  
20 What's your big problem right now?

21 H.O.: We think that -- we'd like to know if we  
22 have the records from your experience....

23 MR. HOBSON: From what years? Arnold Brower, Jr.  
24 is my cousin there. He knows. He's been there too. What  
25 experience do you want? We have all the experience together.

1 What kind of experience do you want to have?

2 MR. ARNOLD BROWER: If I may interrupt?

3 H.O.: Yes.

4 MR. ARNOLD BROWER: Charlie, what they're trying  
5 to get our opinion on the lease sale over here, what -- what  
6 the impact would be three miles from the islands, out into the  
7 ocean. And I can varify his -- his stay down at T-3 in the ice  
8 islands because I was the parachutist that took the rigs --  
9 parachute rigs to make air drops to the ice islands for their  
10 foods and their necessities as the years progressed. So I can  
11 varify that he had been on -- as a matter of fact been on the  
12 ice island on T-3 projects and ice island projects out there.

13 COURT REPORTER: Could he identify himself, please?

14 H.O.: Oh. This is....

15 MR. ARNOLD BROWER: My name is Arnold Brower,  
16 Jr. and I'm speaking to help Charlie understand what -- what the  
17 -- the Diapir Field thing is.

18 MR. HOBSON: Okay. What I'm saying -- you know  
19 -- you can't do anything out of Barrier Islands right now.  
20 You can't....

21 H.O.: Beyond the Barrier Islands. I'm not  
22 that familiar with all of the migrations of T-3, although I do  
23 remember reading about it at the time.

24 MR. HOBSON: I've been all over the North Slope  
25 and by the North Pole and all over by the drilling site (ph) and

1 Canadian side with the ice island T-3 where I worked for nine  
2 years in that station. I was out on the ice, studying the ice  
3 for a total of six years.

4 MR. ARNOLD BROWER: I think maybe, Charlie, you  
5 might point out what projects that -- I know there was more than  
6 one project -- more than T-3. I think you probably know all the  
7 other projects.

8 MR. HOBSON: Are you guys in -- are you -- you  
9 guys ever heard of Project Ajax?

10 H.O.: I haven't, but that doesn't mean that  
11 somebody else hasn't.

12 MR. HOBSON: Have you -- you heard of Ajax?  
13 (pause) This was the station that we produced with Max Brewer  
14 and the Office of Naval Research, studying the -- you know --  
15 the currents and everything in the whole world that -- that the  
16 -- there were American people, there was the Russian people,  
17 then there were Swedish people, you know? Are you guys familiar  
18 with the Ajax Project?

19 H.O.: No, I'm not familiar with it.

20 MR. HOBSON: Well, get to your book and call the  
21 Ajax Project 'cause the Office of Naval Research got the thing  
22 in your -- in their book. Us and the Russians got it. That's  
23 where we took the project out there a hundred and twenty miles  
24 out here from the current -- where were -- where's your paperwork?

25 H.O.: Is there anything you can tell us, Mr.

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1 Hobson, about the Harrison Bay area, from your....

2 MR. HOBSON: A lot.

3 H.O.: ....from your experience?

4 MR. HOBSON: I don't even have to look at it.

5 H.O.: Well, would you tell me what the  
6 conditions there would -- would be....

7 MR. HOBSON: Terrible.

8 H.O.: Okay. Anything more specific than that?

9 MR. HOBSON: You can't do nothing in there.  
10 It's terrible.

11 H.O.: Can't do anything?

12 MR. HOBSON: You can't do nothing in there.

13 1971 -- you know -- I was -- you know -- not just working for  
14 Arctic Research Lab -- you know -- I had a research vessel  
15 studying the silicon (ph) out of a (indiscernible speech) and  
16 I just couldn't get back. I was the first mate on that thing.  
17 That's when the pipeline was just starting. I was working for  
18 Max Brewer. I couldn't get back in because -- you know -- there  
19 was thirty, forty foot waves. And -- you know -- it's just  
20 -- that thing is crucial.

21 H.O.: Because of -- of ice ridges?

22 MR. HOBSON: Same thing. And in the summertime,  
23 high waves was what we were doing.

24 H.O.: Storm surges?

25 MR. HOBSON: Yes, ma'am.

1 H.O.: What about the....

2 MR. HOBSON: I did that research for -- you know  
3 -- before -- you know -- for a long time.

4 H.O.: Okay.

5 MR. HOBSON: And I will not have anything --  
6 I studied the Arctic for nine years -- six years floating out  
7 on the ice. I will not have any drilling till someone equal  
8 my record staying out on that ice for six years. You can put  
9 that down in your notes. Put it down in your notes. Max  
10 Brewer, he's in Anchorage right now.

11 H.O.: I know about Max Brewer.

12 MR. HOBSON: Okay.

13 H.O.: Okay. And I have it down in my notes  
14 and thank you very much. And when we break, if you'd like to  
15 spend some time talking with our staff, we'd appreciate it.  
16 Jeffrey Maupin? (pause) Hi.

17 MR. MAUPIN: Hello.

18 H.O.: Sorry to walk (ph) you around. Do you  
19 want to give me your address, please?

20 MR. MAUPIN: Post Office Box 161.

21 H.O.: Barrow?

22 MR. MAUPIN: Yes.

23 H.O.: Okay.

24 MR. MAUPIN: I'm concerned about where the oil  
25 companies are going to get their gravel to make their man-made

1 islands. I think that in order to -- to construct these man-  
2 made islands in one hundred and thirty-one feet of water, which  
3 they mentioned here in the E.I.S. book, it's going to require a  
4 lot of gravel and there's several sources that I see that --  
5 where the oil companies would find advantageous to get these  
6 -- this gravel for their man-made islands. There's -- there's  
7 the -- perhaps the beach. They could get the gravel from the  
8 beach. There's gravel that they could get from the sea floor  
9 itself. There's the gravel that they could get from the islands.  
10 Any -- taking gravel from any of these places to build the man-  
11 made islands would seriously effect the environment, the ocean  
12 currents and -- and -- which would destroy the populations of  
13 different types of animals living in the area.

14 H.O.: What kinds of things are you talking  
15 about?

16 MR. MAUPIN: Again, with -- well, okay. I'll  
17 start with getting the gravel from the sea floor. If they  
18 dredged the gravel from the -- from the sea floor, this will  
19 destroy the organisms in that -- in that spot where they do the  
20 dredging. The benthic organisms that live on the sea floor  
21 itself. Siltation, which occurred from the -- the dredging of  
22 the gravel, would cloud the water and for many miles around  
23 where they do the dredging, which would limit the amount of  
24 light available to the plants in -- in the water. I think that  
25 since this is -- we have -- in this ocean up here, there's a



1 simple food chain. We -- there's -- this would -- this clouding  
2 of the water and limitation of the light to the plant organisms  
3 which would result in -- in -- which would result in killing  
4 them because they couldn't get any light, would limit the  
5 monozo plankton, the -- the higher animal life in the -- in the  
6 sea because they couldn't feed upon this plankton which was  
7 dying from the siltation and clouding of the water. If they  
8 get the gravel from the beach, I think that this would seriously  
9 effect the currents that -- of the water, which goes along the  
10 beach. Dredging from the river basins for gravel would reduce  
11 -- would eliminate the habitat which fish stay in the winter.  
12 Staying -- they stay under the ice, in the -- in the river basin  
13 where they -- you know -- where the water -- where the river  
14 meets the ocean. And in the winter they have -- they winter  
15 there. An example of the effect that dredging sand and gravel  
16 from the beach -- one example of that effect of gravel -- dredging  
17 gravel sand from the beach is our beach out here along Barrow.  
18 Sand and gravel was dredged from this area to build the airport  
19 and since that has occurred, the ocean has been advancing two  
20 feet, at least, each year, and has been eating away at the  
21 coastline. You can see that if you go down along the beach.  
22 That -- that's a -- a -- that's an unwanted effect that might  
23 occur if the oil companies dredge along the beach there, where  
24 -- along the coastline. I might mention that another area --  
25 in this other area of the Beaufort Sea, there is a place called

1 "The Boulder Patch" which was a unique habitat of -- of many  
2 different types of boreal and benthic organisms; that is,  
3 organism living in the water and animals -- you know -- plants  
4 living on the sea floor, which isn't -- isn't found anywhere --  
5 hasn't been found anywhere else in the Arctic. And habitats  
6 like these should be protected. The third resource of gravel  
7 which the oil companies might use to -- to get the -- the gravels  
8 is the islands out there. These islands are some of the primary  
9 nesting areas for the many types of arctic birds. Taking gravel  
10 from this -- from these islands would eliminate that habitat  
11 and would result in less game birds for the Native people. I  
12 think we should seriously consider where this gravel is going  
13 to come from and expect that wherever they get their gravel  
14 from, that it's going to effect some environment drastically.  
15 There's not that many source -- sources of gravel here in the  
16 Arctic. I've mentioned three, there may be others, but these  
17 are the main three and I think that these are the most important.  
18 Thank you.

19 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Maupin. I have a note  
20 that Mr. Arnold Brower would like a few more words. Is there  
21 anyone else who wants to testify this evening? (pause) Okay.  
22 After Mr. Brower, then....(pause) Welcome again.

23 MR. ARNOLD BROWER: Good evening. I am been  
24 listening on the air to most of what everybody has said, and I  
25 am -- I'm pretty sure that we have covered pretty much of what

1 needs to be covered. I would like to emphasize that these  
2 things be taken into great consideration, especially on the  
3 subject of whether you own the land or whether we own the land  
4 -- submerged land. I think to make a sale of this kind without  
5 even having a title to it is -- is -- you know -- it's just  
6 beyond my comprehension. Just like somebody sold my property  
7 at my -- in Browerville. Although much of the things that I  
8 wanted to cover that I didn't cover have already been covered,  
9 I wanted to emphasize a little bit on your assistance to our  
10 people. You have come -- the United States Government, State  
11 government and other agencies have come time and again to -- for  
12 our input of helping you to help the rest of the nation on  
13 this oil find, oil research, oil search. We have that problem  
14 here too. As a matter of fact, our neighbors buy a drum of oil  
15 for their stove for a hundred and sixty-three dollars a drum  
16 and that does not last a week. You go through four drums of  
17 that kind of fuel and you go through that whole nine months  
18 out of the -- out of our season that's just winter, it -- it's  
19 just too expensive. Here in Barrow, we -- we enjoy this natural  
20 gas because we -- I feel we are reluctant that it -- our Inupiat  
21 Council had asked for it from the United States Congress and  
22 we -- that it -- I feel reluctant that we received it. However,  
23 I think the Federal Government should also look into assisting  
24 the people on the high fuel costs at Nuiqsut. I think that the  
25 government should not -- should not just say that -- let them

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1 look for their own. After all, you are digging in our backyard.  
2 And -- you know -- I -- I feel that right now, as we go through  
3 trying to hash out this thing, that for more oil that it's just  
4 going to bypass Atkasuk, Nuiqsut, these village's yards, and  
5 just go down to the Lower 48. And there is no plan in your --  
6 in your Diapir Field to assist the people in the North Slope.  
7 Prudhoe Bay is not even assisting our people right now. Not a  
8 gallon. I think that in your studies -- in your future studies,  
9 your next preparation, that these kind of -- to alleviate the  
10 costs -- high fuel costs of three, four dollars a gallon for fuel.  
11 It's maybe up to ten -- ten dollars a gallon right now in  
12 Atkasuk or Nuiqsut. It's -- it's too high and it's a wonder  
13 that some of the houses are left and the people come back to  
14 Barrow. And -- you know -- it's -- it's something that I think  
15 the -- the -- both the State and the Federal governments should  
16 look in to alleviate these problems. And I really can't add  
17 to what people have already said, and I just thought I'd bring  
18 that out, because it is a crucial problem in the North Slope  
19 and you are studying up here and you are coming to us and -- and  
20 I think we need to, if we're going to work hand in hand, you give  
21 some to us and we give -- I don't know how much we can give,  
22 but there's so much land not even divvied (ph) up in the North  
23 Slope prior to even going out to the Beaufort Sea or the  
24 Chukchi Sea. And I thought I'd bring that out. Thank you for  
25 the opportunity.

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1 H.O.: Thank you, Arnold. (pause) Would you  
2 give me your name?

3 MS. EDWARDSSEN: I'm Mary Edwardsen. My box  
4 number is 211.

5 H.O.: Okay. And are you Edwardsen with an "e"  
6 or an "o"?

7 MS. EDWARDSSEN: S-e-n.

8 H.O.: Okay. Thank you.

9 MS. EDWARDSSEN: You have heard almost everybody  
10 say we're against off shore drilling or off shore sale, and I  
11 just wanted to -- I appreciate what Arnold was telling you of  
12 how much the fuel cost on the North Slope area. Well, we were  
13 fortunate, like he said, where we're using natural gas and  
14 that's what we've been telling the oil companies. I'm with  
15 the Planning Commission, so that's what we've been telling the  
16 companies, that -- and they don't like it a bit if I go down  
17 to Texas or to Oklahoma and -- and -- you know -- while they're  
18 buying hundred and fifty -- hundred and eighty dollars worth  
19 of stove oil and while I'm using natural gas. They don't like  
20 it a bit. So these are the things that should be considered  
21 about and I just wanted to say that I really oppose this lease  
22 sale that you have in your in your map. That's all I have to  
23 say.

24 H.O.: Thank you, Mrs. Edwardsen. (pause) Mr.  
25 Don Lee Leavitt?

1 MR. LEAVITT: I'm going to wait till a little  
2 later on.

3 H.O.: Well, I don't think there's going to be  
4 any later on.

5 MR. LEAVITT: Okay. (pause) Leavitt.  
6 L-e-a-v-i-t-t. (indiscernible speech)

7 H.O.: Pardon me?

8 MR. LEAVITT: Which seat do you want me to take?  
9 This one here?

10 H.O.: Right there. Um-hum.

11 MR. LEAVITT: I defy -- I definitely defy the  
12 off shore lease sale. That's where all the specimens are at.  
13 (ph) (Indiscernible speech) You never can tell when it's going  
14 to go and I drive a Cat. You'd better write this all down  
15 and mean it, Ralph, Gerald, Esther and Barry. I was stuck how  
16 to hunt for my old man -- speaking of my old man, that's my  
17 father. He taught me how to hunt. That was the life we grew  
18 up with up here. That's why I defy off shore lease sales.  
19 I grew up as an Eskimo and I want to see my children grow up  
20 like the way I did. Don't that make sense? (Indiscernible  
21 speech) -- Gerald. I know -- I don't want no off shore lease  
22 sale. That's where all the specimens flow, you know? That's  
23 where the priest gets his meat and the grizzly bear goes into  
24 the rivers and look what you done to the caribou. You bet you  
25 it's dropped ten -- ten percent down since you guys put that

1 haul road up. I mean I'm not afraid of poor money. It only  
2 takes one bullet to get me ten day's meal. I'm a hunter, myself.  
3 My old man owns a whaling -- my old man, my brothers, we hunt  
4 whale too, and you still say we can do it? You say you won't  
5 do it. That's what we've been saying. You will not drill  
6 on the coast. You guys -- let me see you guys hook up anything  
7 on that ice and try to maintain it. It takes a lot of money,  
8 don't it? It takes a lot of money to maintain stuff like that.  
9 Money won't do us any good if we run out of self-sufficient  
10 foods that we supply for ourselves to keep our people alive.  
11 What's going to happen after all them mammals are out? That's  
12 what you guys are doing. You guys are destroying the fucking  
13 mammals -- the food that we live off of. You guys are destroying  
14 their habitat. I should end here while I'm ahead.

15 H.O.: Thank you.

16 MR. LEAVITT: I know I'm ahead.

17 H.O.: Thank you, Mr. Leavitt.

18 MR. LEAVITT: Um-hum.

19 H.O.: The gentleman that was just walking out,  
20 did he want to say something more? (pause) Did you want to say  
21 something more?

22 MR. REXFORD: Yes.

23 H.O.: All right.

24 MR. REXFORD: Good evening, Panel. My name is  
25 Delbert Rexford. I testified earlier.

1 H.O.: Yes.

2 MR. REXFORD: And for the -- for the non-English  
3 speaking people, mostly the Elders that aren't able to comprehend  
4 what I had given this morning, I'd like to have this opportunity  
5 to interpret it, because there are many of our people that don't  
6 understand English.

7 H.O.: I appreciate that, but let me just ask  
8 one more question. Is there anyone else who wants to testify?  
9 (pause) Okay.

10 MR. REXFORD: Okay. Thank you for the....

11 MS. ANNIE BROWER: Can we add to what we have  
12 already said?

13 H.O.: You may -- you may certainly supplement  
14 it with written comments. Is there something else you'd like  
15 to say?

16 MS. ANNIE BROWER: I finally thought of that  
17 word.

18 H.O.: Oh. What was the word?

19 MS. ANNIE BROWER: Endangered species.

20 H.O.: Endangered species. Okay. Thank you.

21 MS. ANNIE BROWER: That was -- that's the word  
22 that I couldn't think of. But I had more to say on it, you  
23 know?

24 H.O.: Okay. I was going to suggest that we  
25 go off the record while Mr. Rexford translates his -- his earlier



1 remarks.

2 U.V.: It's on the radio though.

3 U.V.: You see, it's on the radio.

4 H.O.: It'll still be on the radio, but we'll  
5 just....

6 MR. REXFORD: Okay.

7 H.O.: ....go off the record here.

8 MR. REXFORD: Okay. This is for the benefit of  
9 those that can't understand English.

10 COURT REPORTER: Shall I go off the record?-

11 H.O.: Yes, please.

12 (Off record)

13 (On record)

14 H.O.: And you remembered the word?

15 MS. ANNIE BROWER: Yes. I'm Annie. I wanted  
16 to add to what I have said earlier. The word I was wanting to  
17 say so much was endangered species. That we're talking about  
18 whales as endangered species and that is very true according  
19 to the way if this lease sale is -- if -- if it has to go through.  
20 In time, it'll be, I'm pretty sure about it. And we know all  
21 along this -- on the map, there are some areas inside the  
22 Barrier Islands that the scientists have find just recently  
23 during this research going on when Prudhoe Bay came around,  
24 that there are some underwater -- what do they call it?  
25 A budor (ph) patch. And it flourishes during winter months. And

1 that's where all the animals of sea life hang around. And --  
2 and that's about the whale migrate in Spring and in Fall time.  
3 Especially in Fall time, heading back south. And talking of  
4 endangered species, I consider myself as an endangered species  
5 as an Inupiat because if our -- our food source is gone, there  
6 goes Inupiats along with it, and that's why I really consider  
7 I highly value that word "endangered species" -- "specie". So  
8 that I would consider our Inupiat as endangered from their way  
9 of living if this thing goes through, and right now as our new  
10 president has cut out all the Federal funding and with all the  
11 hunting resources gone and what are my people left with? That  
12 is why we are very endangered in both ways, you know? Because  
13 they won't be giving us any money -- we don't want to go under  
14 Welfare to start off with. Nobody wants to unless they really  
15 have to appear. Our people are very proud people. They don't  
16 have to go under Welfare if they can help it, you know? And  
17 that's one of the things that I've seen people -- other Inupiats  
18 under different government, like Canadians and Greenlanders and  
19 they don't have any say-so on what's to be happening within  
20 their area. They're under different government, and we see  
21 the hardship that they have to go through all these years, but  
22 us people within the North Slope, we have not given yet to the  
23 United States if the United States are going to be claiming  
24 the whole land, at that time if you look in the records they  
25 have only bought part of Alaska. It's what they call "P.Y.K Line"

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1 and that's below our land. From there on, to that Yukon River  
2 on down, they may have -- Russians may have sold that, but up  
3 here we're not conquered yet, but just the same, United States  
4 imposed their government on our people because in those days  
5 nobody hardly ever spoke English so they take advantage of  
6 them and claimed what was belonging to them. And we still  
7 right now think that this land belongs to us. That's how we  
8 call it our land. And we still wants to consider calling it  
9 our land, but that's one thing that -- if our hunting sources  
10 are gone, with all the endangered species around that area, --  
11 there goes our Native people too, because we can't depend on  
12 white man's food. We're not used to it. We may eat some it  
13 but not all the time. And nobody wants to go on the Welfare,  
14 but where can we get our welfare too? The government is cutting  
15 off all that source. So if you see it both ways, we're very  
16 in an era where everything is in an endangered -- what you call  
17 it? (indiscernible speech) So I just want to elaborate on  
18 that because the other governments we've seen, like Canadian  
19 people, they opposed to it, but they don't have enough authority  
20 as Inupiat for to get Canadian government that they just let  
21 everything get by. But us, we're going to fight to the very  
22 end of us. Let's put it that way. Thank you for giving me time  
23 to add more to my statement.

24 H.O.: Okay. Thank you, Mrs. Brower. (pause)  
25 Yes, sir?

1 U.V.: (Speaks Inupiat)  
2 H.O.: Yes? You wanted to say something else?  
3 MR. TUKLE: Yeah. I want to say something else.  
4 H.O.: Okay.  
5 COURT REPORTER: Who is he?  
6 MR. TUKLE: Joash Tukle.  
7 H.O.: Tukle.  
8 MR. TUKLE: T-u-l-e-k-e.  
9 COURT REPORTER: What?  
10 MR. TUKLE: T-u-k-l-e.  
11 H.O.: We're just about to adjourn, so....  
12 MR. TUKLE: Yes.  
13 H.O.: Okay.  
14 MR. TUKLE: Tukle. My name is Joash Tukle,  
15 you know?  
16 H.O.: Tukle?  
17 MR. TUKLE: Yeah.  
18 H.O.: Yes.  
19 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)  
20 MS. MONGOYAK: He said that the....  
21 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)  
22 MS. MONGOYAK: He doesn't want any lease sales  
23 occurring on this because of the place where the whales migrate.  
24 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)  
25 MS. MONGOYAK: The hunters that hunt from either

1 the land or the sea have given him food whenever he has wanted  
2 it, when he was growing up.

3 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

4 MS. MONGOYAK: And the person who has had -- who  
5 has have a lot -- who has a lot of money has never given him  
6 any food.

7 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

8 MS. MONGOYAK: Just the hunter that has hunted  
9 from the sea has given him something to eat.

10 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

11 MS. MONGOYAK: And because of this, he really  
12 is opposing to the off shore -- to the off shore proposed sale.

13 H.O.: Okay. We have so recorded.

14 MR. TUKLE: Yeah. (Speaks Inupiat)

15 MS. MONGOYAK: If there weren't any hunters that  
16 had lived along the coast, he wouldn't be here -- he wouldn't  
17 be here alive to give his testimony.

18 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

19 MS. MONGOYAK: That's why he is opposing really  
20 to the proposed sale along the ocean.

21 MR. TUKLE: (Speaks Inupiat)

22 MS. MONGOYAK: And there are other people a lot  
23 like him that didn't come here to the meeting, that have the  
24 same feelings as he does.

25 H.O.: And I'm sure when the panel goes to

1 Nuiqsut tomorrow, they'll hear from other people too.

2 MR. TUKLE: Yeah.

3 H.O.: Thank you very much, Mr. Tukle.

4 MR. TUKLE: Yeah.

5 H.O.: I want to thank all of the people who  
6 have been very patient throughout the day, all of those that  
7 have testified. I especially would like to thank Emma Mongoyak  
8 for translating and Alice Solomon for translating. There are  
9 no other people to be heard. This hearing is adjourned.

10 COURT REPORTER: Off the record.

11 (Off record)

12 \* \* \*

13 (END OF PROCEEDINGS )

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C E R T I F I C A T E

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )  
STATE OF ALASKA ) ss.

I, MARGARET MILES, Notary Public in and for the  
State of Alaska, residing at Fairbanks, Alaska, and electronic  
reporter for R & R Court Reporters, do hereby certify:

That the annexed and foregoing Outer Continental Shelf Hearing  
SUSAN MILLION  
was taken before me on the 2nd  
day of February, 19 82, beginning at the hour of  
1:30 p.m., at Presbyterian Church; Barrow, Alaska


~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~The witnesses, before examination, were duly sworn to  
testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;~~

That this hearing, as heretofore annexed, is a true and  
correct transcription of the testimony of said witnesses, taken  
by me electronically and thereafter transcribed by me;  
Susan Million Susan Million & Margaret Miles  
That the hearing has been retained by me for the purpose of  
filing the same with sent to BLMOCs; Box 1159 Anchorage, AK 99510  
~~Fairbanks Alaska, as required by law~~

That I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel  
of any of the parties, nor am I financially interested in this  
action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed  
my seal this 6th day of February, 19 82.

  
Notary Public in and for Alaska

My Commission Expires: 8/10/85